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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Alternatives to Court Plan

Two Highways to Reform

Merits of the Merit System

¶ **A strong sentiment** seems rife in Congress that the President is likely to require a graceful way out of his federal judiciary reorganization scheme. While Mr. Roosevelt himself shows no signs of weakening—indeed, he is accelerating his drive for administrative power—each new proposal which seems to offer an alternative to the alleged "packing" plan is examined with almost anxious interest. Thus, when the leader of the liberal wing of the Republican party, Senator Borah, comes forth with a proposed constitutional amendment designed to place control of all social problems directly in the hands of the states, legislators sit up straight in their seats and show signs of unusual interest. Although the Borah plan is definitely away from New Deal ideology, it nevertheless appears to have elements more liberal than those represented by the Administration's court plan. While probably not so intended, the two plans seem largely to typify the direction of New Deal liberality, versus traditional democratic tendencies.

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¶ **Senator Borah proposes** a new constitutional amendment which would remove barriers to social legislation by the states and would increase the powers of the states rather than of the Federal Government. Firstly, the Borah resolution would redefine the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, modifying it to allow courts to pass on the processes of making and enforcing state laws, rather than judging the substance thereof. Secondly, the rights of the church, the press and of free speech, now guarded by the "due process" clause, would be given immunity from the action of state government, leaving the First Amendment, guaranteeing such rights, to function as intended. While there are many points of discussion, too involved to deal with here, it may be said that the Borah plan emphasizes the self-determination of the states in relation to social reforms, whereas the Roosevelt plan would give to the Federal Government increased powers. Two provisions could hardly be better designed to emphasize the main avenues of reform along which American opinion will ultimately have to align.

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¶ **This question** of federal versus state powers is growing more acute as New Dealology comes out of the textbook stage and into practical competition with the traditional American method of social evolution. That pleasant-faced child of the storm, the federal reorganization bill, which promised so much in the way of civil service reform, bobs up to worry the dreams of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters in Congress, for it now begins to appear that the President expects a grant of complete control over the executive branch, simultaneously with a similar grant of power in relation to the Supreme Court.

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¶ **The "modified" version** of the reorganization bill is presented to a special joint committee of the Senate and House where, upon examination, it is discovered that, with but few exceptions the measure places in the Executive's hands practically absolute power over the whole executive branch of government, leaving the traditional rights of Congress shorn of every former element of control save the power to appropriate or not to appropriate. Certainly, wherever one's sympathies may lie, it can hardly be gainsaid that a general eagerness to see needed reforms achieved expeditiously is threatening to force into the hands of the Chief Executive far more powers than any former concept of American democracy sanctioned. It may be the way the majority desires. But it certainly is not the method which built up America's greatness.

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¶ **General support** of the main intention of the reorganization bill—namely, the expansion of the merit system—may be expected to modify political objections thereto. The National League of Women Voters in Chicago, by the way, applauds the sentiment that Americans who desire a government of checks and balances should rid themselves of the spoils system. "Anyone," counsels Wendell A. Falsgraf, Council of the Cleveland Civil Service Employers' Association, "who thinks Congress can act as a check on the Executive while this patronage club is available is just naïve." The sense of the meeting seemed to be that the removal of patronage from executives not only would give more independence to members of the legislatures but would force them to base their appeal for votes on issues and merits and not on promises of jobs. There is some reason to believe, therefore, that the concentration of executive power may be somewhat countered by subtracting patronage and extending Civil Service. In this as well as in other avenues, the leaven of good may be depended upon to rise superior to the evils.

Peace Formulas and Trade Pacts

Reciprocal Treaties Have Narrow Escape From Defeat in Senate

Saved by Harrison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's long-fought battle for reciprocal trade agreements, lowered tariff barriers and encouragement to world peace will go down in history as having been snatched out of defeat by the narrowest of narrow margins in the Senate, giving the Administration one of the worst scares since the New Deal began, five years ago.

The man who saved it from a nullifying amendment was Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, a political leader not celebrated for any adherence to peace-promoting tariff policies, but who, in this instance saved the bacon for the idealistic Mr. Hull, immediately after the Senate had approved a cost-of-production amendment, 43 to 36, which threatened to nullify the far-reaching act.

With the skill of the experienced politician, who knows exactly what he wants and gets it, Mr. Harrison went into battle with a rush. Declaring that the amendment had, in his opinion, wrecked the act, he set about changing matters. He altered his own vote in order to move reconsideration later, and then set about one of the most intensive quarter hour of cloak room interviews that the Senate has seen in years.

Amendment Defeated

Fifteen minutes later the persuasiveness and celebrated amiability of Mr. Harrison were fully vindicated. Just what went on in the cloak rooms will never be known, but it is assumed that a number of Democrats were brought to a sudden realization of what was at stake. The Amendment was reconsidered and defeated by a bare three votes, 39 to 42.

To achieve this result three Democrats besides Mr. Harrison switched their votes, Senators Burke of Nebraska, Caraway of Arkansas and Pittman of Nevada, and having previously voted for the Amendment, now voted against it. In addition, two other votes were hurriedly scared up so that the victory was achieved. All other amendments were easily defeated and not very long thereafter the bill itself, extending the reciprocal trade agreement system three years passed the Senate easily, 58-24. It has already passed the House. Mr. Harrison, oozing geniality, purred over the result. It was the gift of a practical politician to a state department idealist.

Cause of Trouble

The amendment which caused the Administration all this trouble was that of a comparatively unknown Senator, Claude Pepper (D), a freshman member from Florida. It would have required American trade negotiators to maintain tariffs on agricultural and horticultural prod-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Ottawa Announces Pact With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A new Anglo-Canadian trade treaty—the most sweeping in its changes in 40 years—has been announced at Ottawa.

This agreement is to remain in force until 1940 and guarantees free entry into the United Kingdom of Canadian exports which last year totaled $300,000,000.

At the same time Canada conceded reduction of the British preferential tariff on 179 items, of which Canada imported $28,000,000 last year.

London observers see a definite move toward lowering British tariff barriers in this action, especially when coupled with the new Anglo-Irish trade agreement, which has just been signed.

Details of the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement: Page 4.

Hull Urges World to Follow Example of Americas

Praises Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The republics of the New World, when they met in Buenos Aires at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, laid down the plans and specifications for the banishment of war on the Western Hemisphere which, with such changes as might be found necessary to meet conditions in other countries, might well be adopted as the formula for good neighbor relations between all the powers, in the opinion of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Such a formula would banish distrust and suspicion, make an end of destructive commercial policies, of growing economic antagonisms, of races in armament and "the worst extremes of militarism," he holds.

Should the nations outside the Americas follow this line, they will have embarked upon "a program of understanding and trust, of friendly and peaceful relations, of fair dealing and co-operative effort for the restoration of conditions of economic well being," the Secretary of State told a distinguished gathering of members of the Council on Foreign Relations and their guests at a dinner to Mr. Hull at the Ritz Carlton Hotel here last night.

Ratification Plan Seen

It was Mr. Hull's first address on the subject of world peace and the means of achieving it since he and the delegation he headed to Buenos Aires returned home, and it was obvious to all who heard him that he was convinced the United States and its sister republics of Latin-America had given a definitive answer to the peace question in so far as the Western Hemisphere was concerned.

The Secretary's address also was interpreted as an indirect appeal to the Congress and to the legislative bodies of the Latin-American re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Police Evict Strikers From Two Factories

Gas Used in Illinois Sit-Down—California Avoids Violence

Courts Aid Moves

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26 (AP)—The House of Representatives voted 82 to 11 today to reduce hours of labor in textile mills of the State to a five-day, 40-hour week.

The vote came on second reading. The bill must pass one more reading in the House and then go to the Senate.

It has the support of Governor Johnston.

By the Associated Press

Two groups of sit-down strikers at Santa Monica, Calif., and Waukegan, Ill., were evicted under court order today; in the former case a federal conciliator averted a pitched battle, but at Waukegan the strikers were forced out by tear gas.

Meanwhile, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced in New York that the union would begin immediately an organizational campaign among workers at the Ford Motor Company assembly plant in Edgewater N. J.

At Waukegan, an early morning attack by deputies forced 61 strikers out of the Fansteel Metallurgical plant. The strikers, on a sit-down in two of the factory buildings since Feb. 17, fled from the plant after withstanding the gas for an hour.

Sheriff Lawrence A. Doolittle of Lake County mobilized about 50 deputies for the attack soon after Robert J. Aitchison, president of the corporation, announced rejection of Gov. Henry Horner's proposals for settling the strike.

Strikers Surprised

The suddenness of the assault apparently caught the entrenched strikers by surprise. When the first tear gas shells fell in the buildings the strikers turned on air blowers but they proved ineffectual.

Some of the deputies shot gas bombs from the protection of a wood tower covered with sheet steel and mounted on a truck which was driven close to the buildings.

A week ago a force of 125 deputies were repulsed in an effort to evict the sit-downers, who went on strike for recognition of their union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, a unit of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

No Arrests Made

No attempt was made to arrest the strikers as they emerged. They ran from the plant yard through a hole in a wire fence. Strike sympathizers took them home.

The attack was made under authority of a writ of attachment issued by Circuit Judge Ralph J. Dady of Waukegan and calling for the arrest of the sit-downers. They had defied a court injunction ordering them to evacute.

Mr. Atchison said the company would not recognize the union. He had refused to deal with C. I. O. organizers picked by the strikers as their representatives at a peace conference called by the Governor.

Picket Lines Formed

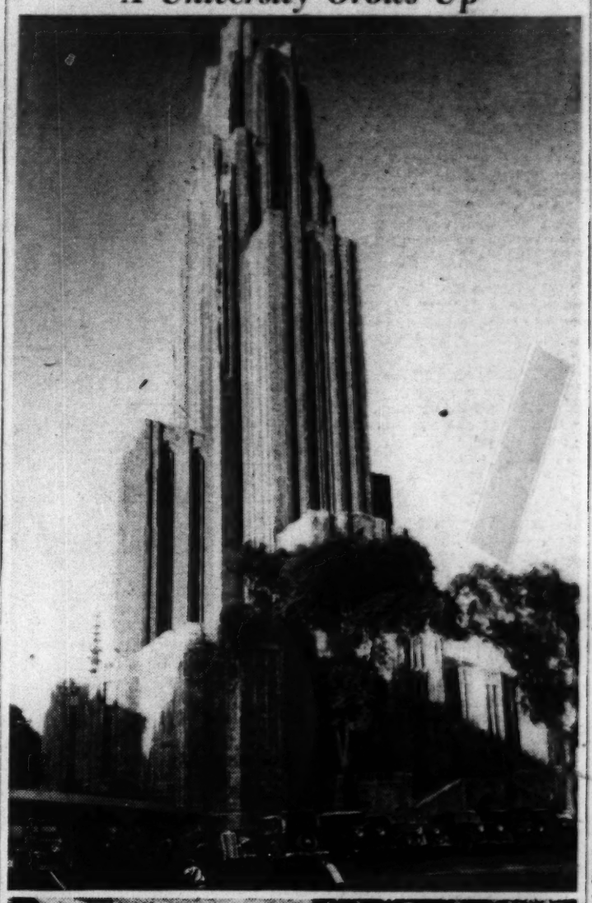
At Los Angeles—union organizers recruited pickets today so "the strike will go on" as 341 sit-down strikers were fingerprinted in jail here after being led by gun-armed police from the Douglas Aircraft plant at Santa Monica when a federal conciliator had urged them to surrender. The strikers awaited arraignment on indictments, charging illegal entry and trespassing.

The pickets will be "at all the gates" declared James Carter, the strikers' attorney.

Singing and shouting, the sit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

A University Grows Up



University of Pittsburgh in Pictures

The Cathedral of Learning and Its Log Cabin Origin in 1787

President Goes On Air March 9 For Court Plan

Fireside Talk Is Given Out as Being on General State of Nation

Over All Chains

Voluntary Retirement Bill for Supreme Court Passes Senate 76 to 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Coincident with the announcement today that President Roosevelt will carry his judiciary reorganization plan to the people in one of his famous fireside radio talks on March 9, the Senate passed the Administration bill permiting Supreme Court justices to retire at 70 with full pay.

The vote was 76 to 4. Those who opposed the bill were: Senators A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey; H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire; William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, and Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California.

A proposed amendment by Senator Bridges providing that the bill would not take effect for four years was shouted down without a roll call. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah declared he was against the bill at the present time which he "deemed inopportune."

Senators who had expected a prolonged debate found themselves at this time asked to vote for the measure.

All chains, comprising about 260 stations will carry the President's talk, from 10:30 to 11 p. m.

The Chief Executive refused to say that his March 9 fireside talk today that his March 9 fireside talk would concentrate upon his court plans. Instead, he said it would be on the general state of the nation. But this broadening is of itself an indication of the President's strategy. Already, his leaders are insisting that enactment of the court enlargement plan is essential to passage of further parts of the New Deal legislative program.

Bill Is Rushed Through

It took the Senate only 40 minutes from the time it started on the retirement bill today to the time it had swept it through. The members had apparently made up their minds long in advance and canvassed the arguments pro and con so that it was unnecessary to go through the prolonged debate in the House, which covered several days.

The vote, however, was in no sense an indication of the Senate's feeling in regard to the major Roosevelt program of remaking the Supreme Court. On the contrary, it was considered as an independent save by the handful of dissenters and practically all the announced opponents of the President's plan voted for the bill today.

Commenting on the measure Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared that Supreme Court judges had "never had the right to retire" . . . they had had the right to resign, he said, but that was quite a different thing. A judge who resigns no longer holds judicial authority and his pension is subject to heavy income tax deductions and possible assessments in economy drives.

Keep Official Status

Under the present bill, judges will keep their official status. They will not receive a pension but their full salary which cannot be touched by Congress.

Senator Ashurst also announced that a four-man subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee has been named to consider the constitutional amendment proposed yesterday by Senator Borah to redefine the "due process" clause and in effect turn back the authority over social legislation to the respective states.

The committee named consists of Senators Borah, William H. King (D) of Utah, Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon, two Republicans and two Democrats.

Senator Ashurst also announced that the Senate hearings on the Roosevelt reorganization program will be moved from the small judiciary committee room, to the big caucus room, largest hearing room which the Senate provides.

Modified Reorganization Bill Makes Autocrat of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—To the frank concern of his supporters in Congress, it is clear here today that President Roosevelt is expecting them to give him complete control over the executive branch of the Government at one and the same time that they are expected to give him power to modify the complexion of the Supreme Court.

This developed following the presentation to the special joint committee of Senate and House yesterday of a supposedly "modified" version of the reorganization bill by Louis Brownlow, chairman of the presidential committee which drafted the original plans for modernizing the executive establishment of the United States Government.

The joint committee had been so disturbed by the original proposal submitted several days before that it asked Mr. Brownlow to modify the bill and bring back another which would not be so open to the charge that the President was seeking extensive new powers over the executive establishment at the expense of Congress. But Mr. Brownlow's revised bill was not what had been expected, for it "clarified" some points, but maintained the essential feature of the original—power to the President to reorganize the executive establishment at will, subject to no time limit.

Puts Control in President

As viewed by members of the committee, who are willing to talk about the subject anonymously, the bill would with a few exceptions make the executive establishment responsible exclusively to the President. Congressional control, now extensive, would be limited to its power to grant or withhold appropriations of funds.

The objections of the congressional group are not based primarily on the merits of the proposal. They recognize that there is a case for the Brownlow plan on the grounds of efficient government; that under the Constitution the executive establishment is an independent branch of the Government intended to function separately under the President, and that the congressional control over appropriations does in fact give Congress ultimate and effective control.

Without Consulting Congress

But the issue of reorganization is now inextricably involved in the political aspects of the Supreme Court question. The juxtaposition of the two proposals has been grasped eagerly by the conservative opposition. Supporters of the President feel that they might manage to give the President one at a time, but by getting both into Congress at once they are laying themselves open to the charge of presenting to the President too much power. They had hoped for some respite from Mr. Brownlow. But he provided them with little comfort in his revised bill.

For the new plan, according to committee members, still gives the President power within the framework of the proposed ten departments of the Government to establish, abolish, consolidate, transfer and reorganize most of the agencies of the Government at will and at any time without authority of Congress. It also, in putting all the personnel on a civil service basis except the top administrative officials, would take away the Senate's power of confirmation over the bulk of federal positions.

Notable exceptions written into the new bill are the following:

The office of auditor general would be responsible solely to Congress. Also, after once being organized, it would not be subject to reorganization by the President. It would be required by law to make a report each year on March 1 on the audit for the preceding year.

The Federal Reserve Board is specifically exempted from the reorganization power.

The President is forbidden to abolish any department of the Government entirely or to abolish the Government of the District of Columbia.

In reorganizing any of the quasi-judicial commission such as the Federal Trade Commission, the judicial functions must not be exercised by any executive or administrative officer. Instead, they would be turned over to separate but independent courts.

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Soviet Withdraws From Neutrality Patrol of Spain

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Portugal withdrew today from the projected six-power neutrality patrol of Spain.

The Russians, who had objected strenuously to a neutrality committee ruling which assigned their warships to the rough waters of the Bay of Biscay, decided that they no longer desired to participate with Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Portugal.

Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, indicated to the subcommittee of the neutrality group that Russia had achieved her main aim—recognition of her right to join the patrol, first opposed by fascist powers.

Informed sources said that the Soviet withdrawal will not interfere with the carrying out of the patrol scheme, which is designed to keep foreign men and arms out of Spain.

Russia and Portugal resigned from the projected six-power patrol intended, starting March 6, to prevent men and munitions from reaching the Spanish combatants. Their action, apparently by agreement, left only France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany to enforce the international non-intervention agreement.

Informed sources said the withdrawals were not expected to affect the patrol plan.

Portugal reserved the right to re-enter the naval blockade if Russia does.

Battle for Madrid remains indecisive: Page 2.

Economics in the News

Dating the Recovery—Economic Authorities Now Put the Month at March 1, 1933—An Examination of the Data

By H. B. E.

During the election campaign I canvassed the question then at issue as to when the depression came to an end. The Republicans said, midsummer, 1932; President Roosevelt insisted spring, 1933. I supported the presidential assertion, more on the basis, however, of social than economic data. Now a wealth of economic material on the entire business cycle has been published which confirms that opinion.

The statistical work has been done by two well-known economists, Wesley C. Mitchell and Arthur F. Burns. The former is well known as chairman of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends. They have put together four groups embracing no fewer than 40 indexes. The list is comprehensive. The four groups cover indexes of business activity; general industrial production; production for industrial groups; and important single indicators. All but the last named explain themselves. In this last group are included the greatest number of indexes, 24 in all. They record such items as pig iron production, factory pay rolls, factory unemployment, stock prices, money rates, and so forth.

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Out of these 40 indexes, 17 touched bottom in March, 1933, four in February or April, and three in January or May. Thus 24 series out of 40, among them some of the most significant in the list, give the dubious honor of the low point in the depression to 1933. Those who would give it to 1932 can show only 12 indexes in this list of 40 which touched bottom in that period.

The problem, however, is by no means crystal clear. There was the phenomenon known as the "double bottom"; that is, 23 out of the 40 indexes were in a trough in 1932 and again relapsed into another trough in 1933. But in seven of them the 1932 trough was lower; in the 16, the 1933 trough was lower. So the authors seem to be on sure economic ground when they see the critical turning point as occurring in 1933.

"It is clear," they say, ". . . that a deep trough was reached in the summer of 1932, that business revived substantially in the autumn, that this revival faded late in the year, and that a fresh contraction reduced the volume of business to another low point in the early spring of 1933. Of the two troughs, that in the spring was the lower in a majority of the series in our sample. This fact, re-enforced by a general rule that in cases of doubt we accept the later date as marking the end of the cyclical expansion or contraction, leads us to select March, 1933, as the close of the cycle in question."

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This study, which is put out by the National Bureau of Economic Research, does not mention two factors which have hitherto been mentioned in this debate. I have stressed one of them—namely, the continued drop of the "indexes" of social deterioration and unrest through 1932, even though some of the economic indexes were rising. "Indexes" is put in quotation marks because the evidence is mainly in things seen, not in figures compiled. The other factor is the effect upon the economic system of the long interim between the defeat of President Hoover in November, 1932, and the coming to office of President Roosevelt in March, 1933.

Argument on this question can never be satisfactorily settled. One is taken out of the realm of fact into that of opinion. On this subject, as in the equally nebulous matter of the social indexes, our authors are silent; they are severe economic diagnosticians for purposes of their study.

British Gas Mask Output Advanced To 100,000 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—Announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was turning out gas masks at the rate of 100,000 a day caused a considerable sensation.

Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, said that the masks are being stored for free distribution in case of need.

The rate of production of the masks becomes more surprising in view of the fact that the great factory at Blackburn, Lancashire, was only opened last month.

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The threat of two European dictators who "preach force as a necessity," was urged on the House of Commons today as the reason for quick completion of Great Britain's £1,500,000,000 rearmament program.

"How can you talk of peace," demanded Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, during debate on the five-year defense program, "with a dictator who talks of peace with a forest of bayonets and boasts of 8,000,000 soldiers—who preaches force as a necessity?"

Cannot Argue Unarmed

The Conservative member's speech was interpreted as a reference to Premier Mussolini of Italy, who proclaimed Aug. 30 that he could mobilize 8,000,000 soldiers "in the course of a few hours."

"How can you argue with him when you are unarmed?" Sir Robert asked Parliament.

Pointing toward another dictatorship, apparently that of Reichsfuhrer Adolf Hitler, Sir Robert asked:

"How can we persuade to come into the League of Nations another great country with a dictator who has initiated a system of education in which in all schoolbooks the theory of war and the necessity for preparedness are inculcated?"

He declared that Britain would be in a position to argue in favor of peace when the defense preparations were completed.

Plenty of Credit Available

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, deplored the necessity of rearmament by nations that might more profitably pursue peace, but said that Britain could not afford to delay further rearming until the nation's safety was assured and the country placed "in a position to fulfill international obligations."

The Government re-armament borrowing proposal, the Chancellor said, would not impair the nation's credit structure, built "so solidly we can do with borrowing on a far larger scale."

An article showing how the economic situation parallels that of war time: Financial Page.

'Pitt' Is Hailed As University To Build Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26—The University of Pittsburgh, on its 150th birthday, is today dedicated as a place that "puts a character stamp on every boy and girl."

The dedication was voiced in a speech by Chancellor John G. Bowman before 3000 "Pitt" alumni last night—a speech that was delivered after the microphones that had carried a previous address on a nation-wide hook-up had been disconnected.

Answering demands for a man-to-man talk, Chancellor Bowman brought roars from the alumni with this:

"I don't like to get excited about this thing, but I just know that this thing could go over, and that we can do something far more spectacular here than to put up some buildings.

"We could create character here that puts a stamp on every boy and girl who comes here, so that you could not miss him; and every little town would be proud when somebody from a place like this goes there to live.

Must Act Aogether

"That is the kind of thing we have got to do together—and stop all this kicking."

The closing sentence was taken as a reference to Chancellor Bowman's dispute with Gov. George H. Earle and the State Legislature over the $1,500,000 state grant, now settled amicably.

"We are near the end," he con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Soviet Economist Chosen Commissar Of Heavy Industry

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Central Executive Committee yesterday appointed Vice Premier Valeri Ivanovitch Mezhlauk as Commissar of Heavy Industry, succeeding Gregory K. Ordzhonikidze, who passed on Feb. 18.

The new Commissar, regarded as the outstanding Soviet economist, was said to be better known to leading American business men than any other Soviet official because of his wide experience and travels in the United States.

The executive committee raised Gennady Ivanovitch Smirnoff, formerly first assistant in the State Planning Commission, to the head of the commission, the post Mr. Mezhlauk previously occupied. Mr. Mezhlauk's position as Vice Premier was left temporarily vacant pending action by the Council of the People's Commissars.

"Brain Truster" gets high post in Soviet ranks: Page 2.

Famous Abbey Acquired By British National Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Hayles Abbey, a picturesque ruin on the edge of the Cotswold Hills dating from the thirteenth century, has been presented to the National Trust, together with the surrounding meadowland and a small museum of relics. The donors are relatives of the late Mr. Hugh Andrews, who was the owner and Lord of the Manor.

The abbey was founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1246, in gratitude for his safe arrival after a stormy voyage from Bordeaux. He was brother of King Henry III, and, as a wealthy man, was able to endow the abbey and to start it on its career, 20 monks coming from the Abbey of Beaulieu in the New Forest. History relates that it was dedicated with great splendor in 1251.

Proportional Voting Fight Up Before New York Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The issue of proportional representation—the method of voting which the New York City electorate overwhelmingly approved last fall over the efforts of the Democratic machine to defeat it—is in the courts today in a further united effort by Tammany and its allies to quash its effectuation.

The action to invalidate the reform was brought in Manhattan Supreme Court by 11 voters from the five boroughs of the greater city, backed by the law committee heads of each of the five Democratic organizations. Justice Lloyd Church reserved decision on the application for a peremptory order of mandamus restraining the Board of Elections and the city clerk from taking any steps to install 32 councilmen who are to be elected next November under the proportional representation provision of the new city charter.

At the same time he permitted the machine's legal corps, headed by John T. Dooling, of the Tammany Hall Democracy, to file briefs next week in support of the petitioners' contention that the proposed new system of voting is unconstitutional.

Republican organizations of New York and Kings Counties likewise were permitted to intervene at that time in support of the legality of the plan.

The city was represented at the hearing by William C. Chanler, First assistant corporation counsel, who based his argument that the entire action be thrown out of court on the pre-election ruling of the Court of Appeals that both the charter and proportional representation should be submitted to a referendum. This had been the outcome of a similar taxpayers' action, asking that the referendum be enjoined.

Denying the claim that the new voting method would disenfranchise many voters, as those bringing the action charged, Mr. Chanler declared that proportional representation had for its primary objective complete enfranchisement, so that minorities as well as majorities should have voice in city councils. Actually, he said, the system would enfranchise about 900,000 city voters whose candidates never were elected under the present plan.

"Let us hope that the will of the people, as so overwhelmingly expressed at the last election, will not be thwarted by legalistic moves," he urged.

The hearing marked the first official stand by the major parties on the issue since the election. Counsel in support of the suit argued that the method violated judicial rulings that voters should be relieved of difficulty in exercising their franchise and that "fraud and trickery be eliminated," asserting that the provisions of proportional representation were as indefinite as a lottery.

Four of the 11 taxpayers bringing the action were members of the Charter-Revision Commission which dissolved in disagreement on this and other questions three years ago. The revision body which succeeded it drafted the new charter and voting proposals which were approved by the electorate last November.

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HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th St., N.Y.C.

Poe Letters Show Not Every Editor Prized His Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26 — A collection of old letters and documents connected with the life of Edgar Allan Poe, of outstanding interest to lovers of the poet and short-story writer and rare book collectors in general, is on exhibition in the Poe room of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore today. The collection was lent to the library by William H. Koester.

Poe passed the latter part of 1839 at the home of his aunt, Maria Clemm, in Baltimore. From this period there is shown a letter he wrote to John Neal, editor of The Yankee, published in Boston, and the first of a long correspondence with Mr. Neal. Part of the dedication to Mr. Neal of his first group of poems, including "Tamerlane," published in 1829, is contained in this letter.

Another interesting letter is from Poe to James Russell Lowell with regard to changes he wished made in his "Lenore," then about to be published in Lowell's journal, The Pioneer.

Still another letter, giving evidence of the low literary regard in which Poe's works were held by his contemporaries, is in the collection. It is from B. B. Minor, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, in 1843 and is addressed to John Bisco, editor of the Broadway Journal. In it Mr. Minor remarks that Poe had received $20 for an article, whereas, in his opinion, it was worth not more than $10.

In the face of this criticism, it was recalled that in the rare book market today, the first editions of no American author fetch the price Poe items bring, and that his style of poetry and prose has had a greater influence on subsequent English and French literature than that of any other American writer.

Maple Sirup Men Ask New York Aid

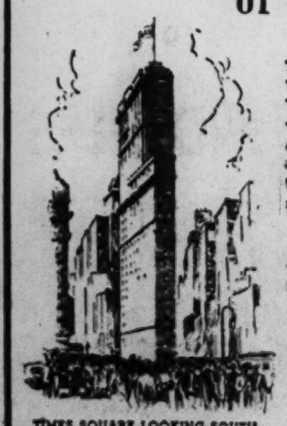
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—Leaders of New York's maple sirup industry were encouraged today by the possiblity of state assistance in solv- their their marketing problems.

Assemblyman W. Allan Newell, St. Lawrence Republican, introduced into the Legislature a measure calling for an appropriation of $6000 to permit Cornell University to investigate the industry's needs.

"The industry has become one of more than a million dollars," Mr Newell explained, "and producers should have assistace in solving the problems which keep it from growing more rapidly than it is."

Meanwhile, plans were under way at Warsaw for the State's first maple festival in April, intended to publicize New York as a sirup-producing State. At Gouverneur, plans were made to enlarge the maple producers co-operative there, now boasting 500 members in its third year.

Webster J. Birdsall, bureau of markets director, said the State's 1935 production of sirup was 987,000 gallons, and that 1930 was the peak year, with 1,120,000 gallons.

AT THE Crossroads of the WORLD

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Soviet Planner

Valeri Mezhlauk
New Commissar of Heavy Industry

'Brain Truster' Gets High Post In Soviet Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—Russia's chief "Brain-Truster," Valeri Ivanovitch Mezhlauk, has been chosen by the Central Executive Committee to succeed to the post of Commissar of Heavy Industries, formerly held by Gregory Ordzhonikidze.

Mr. Mezhlauk has been known as the foremost economist of the Soviets. For 17 years he has been chief economic adviser to the Kremlin. His talented work was recognized in 1934 with his appointment as chairman of the State Planning Commission, which surveys and fixes the goals of every branch of industry, transport, trade and agriculture under Russia's system of state ownership.

Mr. Mezhlauk's career seems to show the advantages of a "one-track mind" under revolutionary conditions. In the midst of a country in upheaval, he has concentrated upon a single object: construction of the complicated state machinery necessary to control and direct Russia's "planned economy." To him, Communist internal politics has been incidental. His name has never been associated with the bitter disputes within the ruling political party.

Never a Suspect

The son of solid middle-class parents who gave him a solid middle-class education, he has never become an object of suspicion during the "class warfare" which destroyed the class from which he sprang.

Like so many of the "bourgeoisie" of Tsarist Russia, he was a revolutionary before the Revolution, dissatisfied with the reactionary Tsarist Government. However, when the Great War broke out, he became a patriot, and enlisted as an officer in the Lettish Rifles Regiment under his friend Colonel Lazis, and fought for the Tsarist Government until the revolution of 1917. By the time of the second revolution he had swung the support of his regiment to the Bolsheviks. His regiment played an important part in consolidating Soviet power.

As a reliable officer in the first Red Army, Mr. Mezhlauk was helpful to the Bolsheviks, but there was even greater need for his economic knowledge, and before the end of 1920 he was at work in the Supreme Economic Council, the first Soviet "Brain Trust," organized to create state-owned industry.

Avoided Pittfalls

It is doubtful whether Mr. Mezhlauk has ever taken much interest in the subtleties of Communist "ideology." Certainly his published articles and public speeches have never revealed such an interest. But he firmly believes in the possibilities of "planned economy," and Soviet Russia has given him unprecedented opportunities to test his own theories and those of other men in the vast laboratory which Soviet Russia has become. He has stood at the center of Russia's experiment from the beginning, and has helped to guide the network of state-controlled industry and agriculture through the phases of Military Communism and the New Economic Policy (NEP) into the present phase of Five Year Plans, which has converted Russia into "one vast syndicate."

Possibly Mr. Mezhlauk's promotion would have been more rapid if his origin had not been so undisguisedly middle-class. A proletarian ancestor might have been useful to his career. But his father was a professor and his family were all of the professional class. However, he appears to have been more interested in power than in position, in an opportunity to test his ideas than in personal advancement.

His Advancement

When the Soviet dictatorship, under Joseph Stalin's firm guidance, began to show less interest in "class origins," Mr. Mezhlauk received the highest post yet given to a former Tsarist officer

Under the Soviet system, money rewards are of small importance to those in the highest positions. The state provides for such leaders as Mr. Mezhlauk every material advantage for himself and his family; his salary may be described as "pocket money."

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Mississippi Seems About Tamed

First-Hand Flood Area Study Reports Future Holds Little Danger

Security at Hand

A first-hand account of the army engineers' notable success in controlling the flood waters in the lower Mississippi is given in the accompanying article by Logan B. Sisson, recently an industrial fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, who has just returned from an airplane visit to key points along the river fronts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Mississippi river is taking a sound licking for the first time. This is the historically important happening in connection with the present flood. Few people seem to understand the significance of what is occurring; they mostly have eyes centered on destruction wrought by the Ohio's overflow, a problem separate from that of the Mississippi.

These are the outstanding impressions gained in 10 days spent observing methods by which U. S. Army engineers are feeding the inundation southward from Cairo. Those most familiar with intricate details involved in dispatching countless cubic miles of water along the mud chute are freest in voicing admiration over the manner in which the job is being accomplished.

The ticklish task of forcing the main channel to carry every bit of water it can hold, so as to gain the right degree of scouring effect on the bed, is being impressively executed. The engineers are giving the channel "everything traffic will bear."

While it is yet too early to assert the problem of the Mississippi has been mastered for all time, enough has been seen to justify the suggestion that a winning combination has been found.

Levee System Proves Itself

The system of levees, spillways and floodways, the latter incomplete, is performing in accordance with calculations made in large part nine years ago. The volume of water loading into the channel at Cairo has been big enough to maintain a dangerous stage the entire length of the river—a severe test.

The flood season is not yet over and an even tighter test could come through sudden heavy rainfall in the lower and western sections of the watershed. Conditions must always be viewed as critical when there is enough water at Cairo to compel resort to the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway to manage it. One recalls that the 1927 flood ran in three periods from January to April, and that it was the third one which tore out a main channel levee and submerged the Yazoo cotton bowl.

Engineers long have said that if they could whip the Mississippi they could master anything else on the continent. This makes the apparent taming of the river doubly significant at this particular moment. The immediate effect of the successful handling of a truly great flood will be to restore confidence among the populations of the fields and cities below flood line and inescapably dependent on levees for protection.

The long-range enduring effect of triumph by the engineers in the Mississippi Valley may be stated thus: From its position of being the weakest link and chief source of disbelief in a design for control of continental water, the Mississippi soon may stand to serve as the keystone and fresh inspiration in the plan to make federally-directed conservation of natural resources the dominant influence in shaping America's economic future.

Such a statement assumes that everyone recognizes the regulation of water, our most valuable as well as most powerfully destructive natural resource, is top item in the pending national plan. On that account, any scheme for conservation that excluded management of the Mississippi would be as reasonable as the building of a tub and leaving out the bottom. Success in curbing the river is essential to the success of a national conservation effort. That makes this year's behavior by the "Father of Waters" extraordinarily significant.

The engineering fraternity is learning much from the present flood. Finely detailed and dependable observations are being made of both strong and less strong features of the regulatory devices.

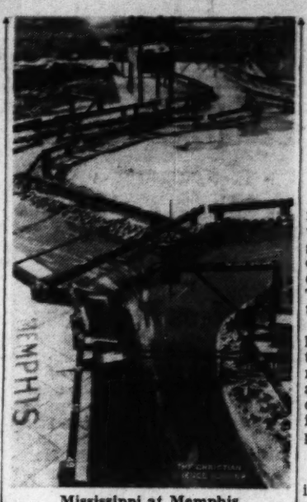
Affords Practical Lessons

Materials, processes and practices are all getting a good workout and close study. On the stretch below Memphis, especially, it is going to be desirable to complete the details of the floodway between the mouth of the Arkansas and the head of the Atchafalaya. Rival property interests await reconciliation.

Those who are viewing national conservation of waterd resources on the widest scale, think a great deal remains to be done in the matter of getting communities to understand their relationship to the scheme as a whole.

For instance, the proposal to spend a couple of billions of dollars on reservoirs to impound floods in the headwaters of side streams will not mend the problem of maintaining navigation below Cairo. The reservoirs on the Allegheny and Monongahela will take the devastating crests off floods at Pittsburgh and down stream a moderate distance. They will not save low-lying districts at Cincinnati and Louisville.

The necessity for receiving and handling excessive volumes of water through the Mississippi's main channel every year arises from the character of that alluvial valley. A brief description assists to an understanding of this portion of the control problem.



Mississippi at Memphis
Model From United States Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Miss.

Making River Stay Within Banks and Scouring Its Channel Is Working

Army Plan Praised

A Graphic Illustration

Take a board six feet long, six inches wide and sprinkle it lightly with finely ground chocolate-colored substance. Tilt the board slightly at one end. Then with the rubber end of a pencil draw in the dust a snake line, representative of a twisting river bed, so that the minature trough measures 11 feet in length. Then try to make water trickle down the bed without washing off the fine particles or destroying the undulent channel.

This, roughly, is the description of the alluvial flood-plain of the Mississippi, 600 miles long as the crow flies, about 50 miles wide, and covered about 300 feet deep with powdered earth and a little gravel. The current coursing through the silt-like layer has lifted material out of the bed and onto the banks, creating natural levees. Necessarily, land lying back from the banks is lower and can flood deeply.

Running parallel to the main channel, in some instances, are swampy bayous and beds of side streams. These are natural floodways for the Mississippi's overflow. On top the natural levees additional mud has been piled to as great height as the ground will support without sinking. The banks will wash if the river has a greater drop than four inches to the mile.

Twists and Turns Help

By reason of the crooked character of its channel the Mississippi lets itself down easily on its way to the Gulf. It travels 1100 miles to get 600 miles from Cairo. Were it to flow straight down the valley the cutting power of the current would be increased by eight times and wash the alluvial layer out to sea.

The first problem is, therefore, to confine the river to its present winding channel. The second problem is to use mud walls, spillways and floodways to protect lower-lying fields and cities. Thirdly, the channel must be made to carry the maximum amount of water and keep its bed scoured. Concrete and asphalt blankets keep the banks from washing overmuch at places where the current picks up.

New confidence is evident in the workings of the flood control plan, which will give the Mississippi Valley the feeling of security it must have to move forward. A safe, prosperous era in the rice, sugar and cotton bowls will strengthen every part of America's economy and help the South into line industrially.

'Pitt'—Character University

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded, "of what we may call a building era. Now we must make a genuine start before we ask this community for a large sum of money—and by this community, I mean Western Pennsylvania."

Pitt is just completing its skyscraper "Cathedral of Learning," which is regarded as the most unusual university building in the world.

In the principal address, Harry W. Colmery, Pitt alumnus and national commander of the American Legion, viewed politics as a trade.

"As such it is dominated by those who hold office," he said. "Politics should be a duty to be performed by the individual citizen."

The famous "Pitt" handclap greeted Dr. John B. ("Jock") Sutherland, Pitt coach, whose team triumphed at the Rose Bowl this year. He said he had a deep affection for the university, and was proud to have had a part in its development.

Got Its Start in 1787

The University of Pittsburgh had its beginning on Feb. 28, 1787, when its forerunner, the Academy, was founded in a log cabin at Third Avenue and Cherry Way, now near the heart of the "Golden Triangle."

Then Pittsburgh was hardly more than a frontier post. Indians were frequent visitors. A new weekly mail service had just been established, a new market house had been erected and there was talk of carving Allegheny County out of Westmoreland County, which then embraced most of southwestern Pennsylvania.

There were only 130 families in the town then. The six or seven students who first attended the old Academy left their rifles at the door. In the corridor they left fur caps and leather jackets. No one went unarmed in those days.

The Academy was founded by Judge Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Princeton graduate and subsequently a member of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court. The course included "the learned languages and English" along with "mathematiks, fencing and Scottish dancing."

Changes Take Place

In 1890, the academy had expanded to the point where larger quarters were necessary and a brick building was erected on the site of the cabin.

The old academy was recognized as the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1819, when a charter was granted by the Legislature. The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, Presbyterian Clergyman, was principal and professor of natural philosophy, chemistry and mathematics.

Dr. Bruce continued at the helm, save for one year, until 1842. By that time the school was considered the leading institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies.

The school was wiped out by the fire of 1845 which virtually destroyed the town. A new building was erected in Duquesne Way, fronting the Allegheny River, but it, to, was burned in 1849. For five years the university rented a building, then built a new school at Ross and Diamond Streets.

War Affects Classes

During the Civil War, most of the young men who might have been eligible as students went away to fight. Classes were small.

The first event of outstanding importance in the life of the university came in 1865, when William Thaw and a group of citizens gave the Allegheny Observatory to the school. The observatory had developed from the Allegheny Telescope Society. It boasted an eight inch telescope which was said to have been surpassed only by one at Harvard and one abroad. Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, sometimes known as the "father of aviation" because of his early experiments in heavier-than-air flying craft, was made director of the observatory.

As Langley's associate, John A. Brashear constructed many instruments used in astronomy.

In 1890 the university again moved, this time to its fourth site in Perrysville Avenue, North Side, then the city of Allegheny. This explains the Pitt gridiron yell "Allegenee."

Takes Present Name

It was in 1908 that the old Western University of Pennsylvania was changed to the University of Pittsburgh through the efforts of the late chancellor, Dr. Samuel Black McCormick, and the location changed to the Oakland District, now one of the country's outstanding educational and civic centers.

Expansion followed rapidly. In 1921, when the present chancellor, John Gabbert Bowman, was inaugurated, the university had grown to such an extent that students were crowded into one fourth the space they needed for classroom activities.

It was found that eight or 10 new buildings were needed. As a solution, the towering Cathedral of Learning, unique in the world's educational architecture, was evolved.

Ground was broken for the Cathedral in 1926, and construction continued until 1931, when the depression caused a halt. In 1934, federal aid enabled completion of the exterior. Interior work is now on in the interior of the 42-story structure. The Cathedral is built to accommodate 12,000 students.

Nearby is the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, a handsome stone edifice of Grecian architecture; the memorial to Stephen C. Foster, the song writer, and the Heininz Memorial Chapel a Gothic structure dedicated to religious aspirations of all denominations of students.

35 States Enact 35 Varieties Of Job Loss Laws

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Feb 26 (AP)—Thirty-five varieties of unemployment compensation are found in the newly enacted laws for this branch of social security in a study announced today at the Pennsylvania State College.

Thirty-five states have enacted laws to date, and every law is different. The study of the differences and what they will mean to unemployed in various states was made by A. H. Reede, instructor in economics.

States which have not yet enacted are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. Washington passed a law but it was held unconstitutional last September by the State Supreme Court.

The states disagree on six major points. These are, number of weeks during which an unemployed person may draw benefits, amount of benefits, waiting period, qualifying rules, worker contributions and their amount, amount of payroll tax.

In one respect the 35 states are unanimous. All are generous. All provide greater compensation than the average set for solvency either by the Federal Committee on Economic Security or the Social Security Board.

Twelve weeks' pay was suggested by W. R. Williamson, actuary for the board. This was figured as the safe limit under the proposed 3 per cent tax on pay rolls. All the legislatures exceeded, averaging 15 to 16 weeks. The lowest, in several states, is 13 weeks. Twenty, in Rhode Island, is the highest.

Compensation rates of 50 per cent of the weekly wage were suggested. Minima run from $5 to $8.50 Rhode Island). Maxima average $15, and run to $18.

Ex-Navy Flier Sentenced On U. S. Espionage Charge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—John S. Farnsworth, former naval lieutenant commander, was sentenced to four to twelve years' imprisonment today on a charge of conspiring to sell naval secrets to the Japanese Sentence was passed by Justice James M. Proctor in Federal District Court.

Farnsworth had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court by pleading nolo contendre to the charge. He later asked Justice Proctor to permit him to change that plea to innocent, but the justice refused. The former naval flier's last move before he was sentenced was to ask an arrest of judgment. He withdrew that motion this morning.

Girls From Nine States Verify Famous Boast of 'Billy Boy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 — Champion cherry-pie bakers from nine states came to Chicago to demonstrate, on Washington's birthday, just how a "real good cherry pie" should be made. They were high school girls, who had baked many a pie at home, but who entered the contest with the freshness of a May morning. It was the final event of National Cherry Week.

In a bungalow on the top of a downtown hotel the girls donned crisp white uniforms, stepped up to small tables arranged for them and began measuring flour, putting in the shortening, and draining the canned cherries for their pie. The Ohio girl patted a little cream over the top before her pie went into the oven, divulging the secret that the extra touch would make the pie brown better in the baking.

The girl from New York State contended that the most important thing about mixing dough for a pie is to use as little flour as possible. The Indiana girl worked very fast, declaring that the secret of a good crust lay in putting the ingredients together as quickly as possible and then slipping the pie into the oven without delay. The Illinois girl held that the least kneading would produce the best crust. Thus, the girls worked until they had finally crinkled the edges of the crust, darted a few designs over the top, and sent their works of culinary art to the hotel oven.

Betty Rine, a 16-year-old Wisconsin girl, walked off with the prize, for having the pie with the "even, golden-brown color, the flaky-crisp crust, which was tender and not soggy or doughy, with a filling that was creamy, smooth, and not watery," according to the judges. She will get a trip to the capital of the nation, a call on the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and $100 in cash. She says her greatest ambition is not to bake cherry pies, however, but to be a private secretary.

Making cherry pies was only a small part of the thrill which came to these girls, many of whom had never journeyed to the Windy City before. Some of them had never been on a railroad train, never slept in a Pullman, never eaten in a diner, never registered in a tall skyscraper hotel, and never elbowed through crowds in downtown Chicago.

Though the Iowa girl was chosen at the Iowa State fair as the best demonstrator in one of the home economics departments, and has spent eight years performing 4-H projects, and bakes on an average of three or four pies a week on her father's farm for a family of six brothers, this was her first trip to Chicago, first view of Lake Michigan, and her first stay at a big city hotel.

The cherry industry involves millions of dollars investment, it was explained by Willard M. Rutzen, president of the Hatchet Club, whose membership is restricted to cherry growers, producers, canners, and so on. About 200,000,000 pounds of cherries are produced in the United States a year, he said, and thousands of cherry pies are made each National Cherry Week.

Cherry canners are experimenting to preserve the bright red color of the fruit until it reaches the pie, even after it stands in the can for a long time. Pie eaters who have noticed in recent years that the cherries in their restaurant pies are redder than usual may have thought that the bakers had used some artificial coloring. But this is not the case, according to W. W. Wilder, who explained that the red color is retained by the freezing process.

"When cherries are washed, pitted, put into barrels with sugar, and then frozen at a zero temperature," said Mr. Wilder, "they do not fade but come out later with the same red hue they had on the tree. These are sold in large quantities to big city hotels, restaurants and bakers. Of all the cherries preserved in this country it is estimated that about one third are frozen and the other two thirds are canned."

The most productive cheery states are New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, according to Mr. Wilder, while Utah and Colorado also have some good cherry trees. It seems that cherry orchards near the Great Lakes region thrive best. The breezes coming across Lakes Erie and Ontario from the north and west are just right for the orchards in New York State and Ohio, while Lake Michigan takes care of the cherry orchards in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Battle for Madrid Remains Indecisive

MADRID, Feb. 26 (AP)—Dynamite touched off by Madrid's defenders shook two sections of the front yesterday, while Government troops blasted their way farther into the outskirts of the northern city of Oviedo.

Governmen sappers mined a moving-picture theater in the town of Carabanchel, south of Madrid. Insurgents who had barricaded themselves within the building were routed when the mine was set off.

In the University City sector of northwestern Madrid, insurgent and Government tunnelers almost crossed each other's paths as they burrowed toward the Dental clinic, where Government troops were entrenched.

The city's defenders saved the stronghold by exploding their mine first, destroying several buildings near the clinic but also wrecking the insurgents' tunnel.

Detective's 'Hunch' Brings End to Gunmen's Career

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26 (AP)—A detective's "hunch" was credited with the locating of two gunmen believed to have been responsible for a series of hold-ups in the past week. Cruising in a scout car near where an automobile used in a hold-up Wednesday was abandoned, detectives decided to check up on hotels in the vicinity for possible suspects. At a midtown hotel they learned that two young men had registered from Detroit. Entering the room they were met with gunfire.

The outcome of the running battle was the killing of the two gunners identified by fingerprints as Ray Rusch and Alvin Mott, both 19 years of age, who escaped with a third person from the Michigan State Prison at Jackson last Saturday. Detective Sergeant John Thomas Sullivan later succumbed to wounds received during the fray.

Good Housing Dramatized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Eng. — To raise money to build working-class houses in Flimwell, a village on the Kent and Sussex borders near here, the vicar and a band of villagers have been touring the district, giving plays in halls and schools. The plays they perform are written so as to call the attention of the audiences to bad housing conditions.

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Crop Benefits in California More Than Offset Losses By Unusual Cold, Experts Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Public attention on record low temperatures during January has so distorted the agriculture prospects of southern California that farm leaders in the 10 counties are hastening to list benefits which in many cases they believe more than offset losses in this once-desert area.

Through the aegis of the local chamber of commerce, agricultural commissioners in each county have voiced their opinions to bolster compilations of the California Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, made up of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Department of Agriculture.

Unusual rain is the chief item on the credit side of the farmer's revised ledger, affording advantages little expected when the storms swirled down from the Arctic. Mid-February downpours continued the hope that despite losses from frost in some crops, others would maintain southern California's long-time custom of furnishing half the annual gross income to California's farmers, an income rapidly approaching half a billion dollars.

The citrus fruit crop has been the most spectacular of the crops adversely affected, but its normal returns barely exceed one third the total brought in by the three-score different crops. Revised estimates on citrus quantity point to 1937 shipments being 75 per cent of last year's total. Scarcity is expected to enable the gross income figure of $112,000,000 to be retained in the producing unit of California and Arizona.

Benefits Other Crops

This same cold that proved disastrous in citrus groves is proving beneficial to walnuts, peaches, grapes, berries, and other deciduous fruits, which are forced into a definite dormant or rest period, necessarily followed by better spring crops.

Mild winters have challenged the quality and quantity of these crops in past years, and now the deciduous crop that brought in $20,000,000 last year is expected to bring in just as much money and better fruit, in 1937.

In the irrigated section of southern California, the water supply has been favorably increased by record snow packs in the several mountain ranges, and water tables are already being raised in the lowlands.

Cotton, beans, hay, grain and other field crops are benefiting from the additional moisture. Their combined value in 1935 was $47,000,000, and the increased yield this year will be offset by greater demand caused by lack of production in stricken areas to the East, observers say.

Agricultural commissioners of the several counties admit certain truck crops were severely damaged, but they contend the value of such crops, which reached $35,000,000 in 1935, will be equaled because there is yet time to replace or replant in time for harvest.

Good Future Pasturage

Pasture and range feed has been retarded for the present, but observers do not doubt that rains will make excellent spring and summer feed to the benefit of the livestock industry, whose value is placed at $55,000,000.

Next to citrus in losses is the avocado crop, where damage is estimated to affect 50 per cent of the season's yield. Natural oil in the fruit is credited with staving off greater damage. It is the stem which freezes, and great quantities of ripe and ripening fruit are dangling on trees without any live tissue connecting them.

"This means such fruits must be handled within a very short time, creating a tremendous problem in picking, transportation, grading and packing," states George B. Hodgkin, manager of the Calavo Growers of California, in excusing the all-time low prices for retailed fruit in this area.

Peaches, cherries, almonds, plums, prunes and scattering fruits, barring damage from late frosts after blossoms are out, give prospects to be the heaviest in the history of San Gorgonio Pass ranching.

The freezing and inclement weather has served mainly to delay completion of the cotton harvest, but it has had no adverse effect on the crop excepting to lower the grades, close observers assert.

Of the three general classifications of California crops—fruit-and-nut, field and truck—the latter appears to offer the most serious problem on gaining a return equal to normal years.

German Protestant Groups Threaten To Boycott Elections

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP) — Three large German Protestant church bodies threatened yesterday to boycott elections on church control unless National Socialist authorities accede to five conditions.

The conditions, set up by the Confessional Synod, the Lutheran State Churches of Bavaria, Württemberg and Hanover, and the non-National Socialist church committees, embody freedom of speech and assembly and recognition by the State of the schism between the so-called German Christians and the Fundamentalists.

The Fundamentalists, who have expressed fear that the National Socialists will try to pack the elections which are to be held after Easter in an attempt to settle the question of Protestant church control, contend the National Socialist German Christians are undermining Christianity by their conception of the Gospel.

Ickes Tells Editors Conservation Needs

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes told the New York Rod and Gun Editors Association Feb. 23 "the period of delivering up our heritage to private exploiters has passed."

Speaking as the representative of President Roosevelt, who was selected as the recipient of the association's 1937 conservation award, Secretary Ickes asserted "we have already permitted too deep a dipping into our natural resources for the good of the nation.

"There can be no doubt today that the prudent use of what remains of our resources, as against continued reckless exploitation, should become a fixed policy of Government," he said.

Secretary Ickes lauded the President's proposal to change the Department of Interior of the Federal Department of Conservation, a plan which the Rod and Gun Editors' Association described, in awarding Mr. Roosevelt its conservation award, as "having possibilities of the greatest significance . . . an opportunity to end the overlapping and conflicting functions in federal administration of natural resources."

Secretary Ickes read a brief message to the association from President Roosevelt, who said, "for our own self-protection we must all dedicate ourselves to the cause of true conservation."

Winnipeg Plans Strict Sunday Law Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Sunday observance in Winnipeg will be rigidly enforced in future, particularly as it applies to the closing of stores, it has been decided by the Winnipeg board of police commissioners.

The Lord's Day Act is to be enforced against all merchants who keep their stores open for business Sundays, except those operating restaurants, drug stores and newsstands in hotels and railway stations. The Retail Merchants' Association has expressed its sympathy with the proposal.

'Watching for the Birdie'

This Youngster Prefers Playing "Peekaboo" to Posing

This Camera Study by Carl Mydans Is One of a Group Selected for Reproduction by The Christian Science Monitor From the Exhibition of Zeiss-Ikon Photography. The Exhibition Is Being Held at the Parker House in Boston, Feb. 25 to 27

Democratic Ideal Put Above 'isms' By Youth League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Unwilling to accept the taunt, "Democracy has failed and therefore we must choose between Communism or Fascism," young people here are uniting to make an aggressive defense of democracy's liberties under the banner of a new organization called the "American Youth League."

Organized in the Morgan Park High School, Chicago, the new movement, which its founders hope will spread to other high schools and colleges throughout the country, has for its motto, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords," taken from a declaration of Theodore Roovevelt.

A revival of appreciation of all the liberties American democracy offers is considered a vital need today, when so many attacks are being made on the democratic form of government, according to Dr. Eston V. Tubbs, instructor of international relations in the Morgan Park High School, who is fostering the league.

Although American forefathers fought at Lexington and Concord for liberty, and although former patriots placed their fortunes, their lives, and their all upon the altars of liberty, the generations between have taken too much for granted and are forgetting how precious are these liberties in a world where new forms of dictatorships are again running rampant, it was pointed out.

To underline these liberties, bring to them a fresh appreciation, and to arouse young people, roughly, between the ages of 15 and 25 to a greater responsibility as citizens of this democracy, are some of the league's aims. The organization is open to all high school juniors and seniors in the country, to college students and to others under 25 years of age.

As reminders, a long list of rights, privileges, and opportunities of citizens of the United States has been compiled, which include those mentioned in the first 10 amendments to the Constitutions, known as the Bill of Rights. Most conspicuous among these are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religious worship, right to speedy and public trial, and right to be secure in one's property even against the Government itself.

Other rights are enumerated, which include free public education, free use of public institutions, freedom to travel about our country from state to state without official interference, protection of patents and copyrights, equal protection of the laws and equality before courts of justice, and right to amend the Constitution and to repeal obnoxious laws.

These, along with other enumerated rights, serve as a watchword and help to give more meaning to the phrase, "American citizenship," it is pointed out. They help to keep up the democratic standard in the thought of youth, when virulent philosophies and schools of thought subversive to American democracy are attempting to influence the trend of current thinking, it was said.

Side by side with the rights are enumerated the duties of citizens, which include obedience to law, respect for the flag, paying just share of the taxes, respect for public and private property, willingness to serve the country in times of war as well as peace, loyalty to the Government and its institutions.

The oath which each youth takes when he joins this organization is designed to promote an appreciation of the heritage of freedom and opportunity in this country, to help others to understand the worth of democratic institutions, to lead others to see that political, economic and social questions are to be settled by ballots, not bullets; to encourage bringing to justice the grafter, corruptionist and bribe-taker; to bear arms—if need be—in defense of the country.

Sea Library Extends Scope; Educational Books Popular

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—With the seamen's strike settled, the American Merchant Marine Library Association was back in full swing today supplying books and magazines to sailors on the high seas and the Great Lakes.

"They like good lively books," an official said. "Mystery, adventure and sea stories are especially popular. We have had a lot of calls for 'Gone With the Wind,' but we have only one copy, which was donated to us, and it has been in constant use. Last year there was a heavy demand for 'Anthony Adverse.'"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The 261,000 books and 150,000 magazines that the American Merchant Marine Library Association distributed last year among American merchant seamen, coast guardsmen and lighthouse keepers in American waters were not enough, and the association is going to increase its supplies this year, putting more attention also on study courses for men who want to improve their time at sea.

An addition of $18,000 over the budget of last year has already been made, with a total of $60,000 to be spent this year. A full-time librarian has taken up his job at new offices at 45 Broadway in New York; he is Robert D. Franklin, formerly of the circulation department staff at the New York Public Library. and under his direction the recent resources of the association library are undergoing resorting, reclassification and augmentation, preparatory to speeding up an increasing distribution.

People often wonder what men at sea ask for in the way of reading matter—if they really ask for any at all! C. H. C. Pearsall, president of the Propellor Club of the United States, head of the Columbian Line and chairman of the association's executive committee says, "Dispatch agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Soult Ste. Marie report that the seamen are more and more asking for special volumes, particularly in the educational classification and more particularly education along maritime lines."

He added that steamship companies have given notice that they are going to increase their 1937 contributions to the association treasury to buy books, and if it is remembered that the 1936 contributions of the companies was an increase over their 1935 giving, it will be seen that they are convinced of the value of this work, which was founded by Mrs. Henry Howard of Newport, R. I., recently re-elected to the presidency.

It is a curious and interesting commentary on the actual and living value of the library to the seamen that, notwithstanding the marine strikes on both the east and west coasts, steamship companies and the seamen themselves have increased their financial support of the association. About 3500 Great Lakes seamen contributed on an average of $1 apiece in 1936; the steamship companies increased their contributions from $8038 in 1835 to $16,354 in 1936; and the public contributed, beside cash, 115,500 books and 182,000 magazines—which released most of the available funds of the association for use in servicing the seagoing libraries.

A total of 4410 cases of books and magazines were placed aboard ocean freighters or lake carriers, or sent to lightships and Coast Guard stations in 1936, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1935 total.

Mr. Pearsall said that the acquisition of a full time librarian of experience and wisdom in the field of helping to work out courses of adult study to meet individual requirements, and the removal of the headquarters to offices where larger space is available for the business office, the marine library and the service room will make it possible for the association to expand its service over 1936. New trustees have been elected and the executive committee increased. A great many of the details of expansion have grown out of the findings of a report financed by the Carnegie Corporation which made specific recommendations for contributing to the taste for further education of himself on the part of American seamen on the high seas or the Great Lakes.

Air Bureau Issues New Safety Rules

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau issued regulations yesterday designed to increase safety on the nation's air lines. Under the rules, all air transports must have anti-static antenna systems by Nov. 1.

The antennas must be protected against rain, snow, sleet, and dust and must be designed for reception of radio range signals, weather broadcasts and emergency messages.

Another regulation, effective Jan. 1, 1938, requires installation of radio direction finders. The value of such finders was discussed at a recent safety conference here, called after a half dozen air crashes caused more than 30 fatalities. Some operators contend the finders had not been perfected.

Eugene Vidal, bureau director, asserted satisfactory instruments could be provided by next Jan. 1.

Portland, Oregon, Store Has Its Sandwich Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—No drink, no soup, just sandwiches. That's what they serve once a day from a back door of a downtown Portland store—turkey sandwiches, egg salad, Swiss cheese, American cheese, ham and many other varieties of sandwiches—all neatly wrapped in oiled paper.

Every day for six months an average of 200 of these sandwiches have been handed out to hungry Portland men. The sandwiches are taken up each day in Portland stations after becoming a day old and thus out of the "first-day-sale" class. But to the recipients they are fresh from the kitchen table.

Citrus Groves Spent $5,000,000 for Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — International citrus prices this year must absorb $5,000,000 spent for orchard-heater fuel during the January freeze in the world's largest citrus area, according to estimates of Joseph Jensen, geologist of the chamber of commerce.

The $112,000,000 crop in California and Arizona is expected to return this gross figure, but it will include greatly reduced profits to the growers who must make up the added expenses of labor, oil, and general house-cleaning. Actual loss in shipments has been estimated at approximately 25 per cent of the 1936 season ending last October.

Mr. Jensen based his estimate of fuel cost on reports of oil companies delivering 1,912,873 barrels of oil to growers from Jan. 1 to 28. He estimates there were 1,000,000 barrels in orchard storage at the beginning of the cold spell, which brought total consumption to 2,500,000 barrels. Barrel cost ranges from $1.75 to $2, including transportation from refineries to groves.

Firemen Taught Care of Hose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Instructions on the proper care of fire hose have been made available to every full-time and volunteer fire-fighter in the state of Oregon through distribution of a pocket-sized folder to members of municipal fire departments by the League of Oregon Cities and the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Oregon, it was announced by Herman Kehrli, director of the bureau and executive secretary of the league.

Japanese Move Doihara to Post Away From China

PEIPING, Feb. 26 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara, prime mover in wresting Manchuria from China and converting it into the Japanese-dominated "Empire of Manchoukuo," to command the Japanese 14th division at Utso-no-Miya, northeast of Tokyo, was welcomed by Chinese officialdom.

The Chinese feel that the "Lawrence of Manchuria," who is credited with much of the responsibility for keeping China in turmoil for more than half a decade, thus would not return immediately to continue Japan's policy of spreading Japanese culture on the Asiatic mainland.

Since his recall to Japan in March, 1936, rumors of General Doihara's imminent return to China kept Chinese officials uneasy lest he again directly keep his finger in the constantly shifting Sino-Japanese affairs.

Chinese vernacular newspapers at Shanghai and Tientsin, meanwhile, were aroused by reports that Japan is strengthening her North China forces under the guise of "sending replacements."

Newspaper dispatches said that North China garrisons were being increased from 16,000 to 20,000, with part of the troops scheduled to land at Tsingtao and others to proceed into North China through Manchoukuo.

Nanking authorities said: "Any landing of foreign forces at Tsingtao would definitely violate China's sovereignty, and therefore we disbelieve such reports."

No matter who succeeds him to carry on his policy of military espionage, China will at least be spared General Doihara's presence, authorities agreed.

Adroitly domineering, General Doihara showered demands on China during the period of Japanese penetration of Manchoukuo and extracted concessions that lesser Japanese leaders had been unable to achieve. His method, manipulating the subtle strings of Oriental politics, was to play one Chinese faction against another, and from China's disunity to gain an open road for Japanese ambitions in Asia.

The stocky, mild-mannered little general was chief of the Japanese Army's "Special Service Bureau" at Mukden with the job of manipulating politics in areas bordering Manchoukuo after he had successfully placed Henry Pu-Yi on the "Orchid Throne" of Manchoukuo.

News Methods Causing Distress Decried by British Publishers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Government has been notified by the Newspaper Proprietors Association that its members strongly condemn "methods of news gathering which may cause unnecessary distress to private persons."

Also in its letter the association deplored the difficulty newspaper correspondents experience in obtaining police and other official information where the withholding of such information serves no useful public service. The association represents a majority of the national daily and Sunday newspapers.

The action of the publishers comes at a time when Parliament has been discussing some cases where certain organs of the press have failed to act up to the high standard of consideration for individual feelings, strikingly displayed in the United Kingdom in December, 1935, when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his family took refuge there to escape ill-considered newspaper publicity elsewhere.

Pressure for Interviews

The question was first raised in letters to the British press complaining of newspaper reporters pestering recently bereaved persons in search of interviews calculated to provide sensational "copy" for publication.

It was taken up in the House of Commons where Sir Percy Hurd, Sir Assheton Pownall, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell and Earl Winterton urged the Government to take action against such occurrences.

On the other hand, Mr. Samuel Storey pointed out that the great bulk of the press deplored such incidents though it seemed difficult to deal with them owing to danger lest in endeavoring to restrain undue license on the part of a limited number of offenders, the freedom of the press as a whole should suffer.

Action by Home Secretary

A suggestion was made in the course of the discussion by Lieut. Commander Reginald Fletcher who suggested that the owners of the newspapers were the right persons to deal with the matter, a suggestion confirmed on the part of the Government by Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, who said he was in communication with the two chief newspaper organizations on the question.

Mr. Hugh W. Dawson, president of the Institute of Journalists, in a letter to the press, points out that the professional organizations of journalists give no countenance whatever to "unwarrantable intrusion into private family affairs at times of grief and distress."

Campus Crier to Tell Florida Students News

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Florida Southern College henceforth will have a campus crier to give a brief broadcast of news of the world each morning while students are changing classes.

Insisting that college students devote too little time to newspaper reading, Ludd M. Spivey, president, said he hoped the broadcasts would stimulate greater interest in current events.

"Students opposed to knowing what is happening in the world can put their hands on their ears," Dr. Spivey said.

Warren Willis, Tampa, Fla., junior, will shout the news through a megaphone. Journalism students will write it.

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Two Presidents Open Islands Policy Discussion at Luncheon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — Two Presidents lunched at the White House today—President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth and President Roosevelt—at the opening of what may be momentous discussions involving the stability of the Orient, in which is bound up American naval and trade policies.

The purpose of President Quezon's visit is to secure better trade relations, to ease what President Roosevelt described in urging passage of the Philippine Independence Act as possible "imperfections and inequalities." He added: "I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both people. May I emphasize that while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves, little short of a denial of independence itself."

"With the imposition of the graduated exports taxes, the Philippines would be at the mercy of Cuba beginning with the seventh year. . . .

"Abandonment Inconceivable"

"It is inconceivable that the United States would abandon the splendid and benevolent work it has undertaken in the Philippines without providing reasonable means to save them from destruction. Furthermore, free trade relationship between the two countries has been mutually advantageous. By virtue of this relationship, the United States dominates the Philippine market to such an extent that the Philippines have become an almost exclusive field for American agricultural and industrial products, shipping, banking, insurance, mining and other enterprises."

To these practical arguments may be added the contention that to abandon the islands to a severe economic collapse—by narrowing the American market to them—would be possible prelude to serious political and social disturbances, riots, and generally unsettled conditions. Such a state of affairs, in turn, might be the one factor likely to promote Japanese intervention.

But congressional and some administrative opinion takes a cold view toward the islands. There is a strong feeling that "the Philippines have made their bed and they must lie upon it." The lobby forces which in large measure produced the Independence Act, with its prospective duties on sugar and coconut oil—chief competitors of domestic produced sugar, cottonseed oil, and some animal fats—are still powerful.

Moreover, congressional opinion is against remote overseas adventures. There is a considerable group that would cut all remaining ties with the Philippines even before July 4, 1946. Some members of this group—notably in the War Department—would leave the islands with a favorable economic agreement, others—notably in Congress—would cut trade ties as well.

But the Philippines have their purchases in the United States to bargain with; they have the still considerable American investment in the islands; they have the possible Far Eastern upset in case they are plunged into economic and political distress.

Base Problem Pending

Apart from the economic question—which is paramount—the problems of American naval bases in the islands after 1946, as well as possible neutralization of the archipelago through a multi-lateral treaty needs to be considered. In the background is question of Philippine national defense and the American share in it through the loan of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff, to the Manila Government for the past year and a half.

These problems all need ironing out, but it is questionable how far the present discussions may go. President Quezon seeks a definite understanding, so that the islands may make their plans for the future with tranquility. But his success in Washington depends almost entirely on President Roosevelt.

With the Chief Executive's strong backing, a generous economic arrangement might pass Congress. Without it, chances are more than dubious. It is true that no definite action needs to be taken before 1940, when the first export taxes—equivalent of 5 per cent of the American tariff duty—are imposed on Philippine products to the United States.

President Roosevelt may prefer to procrastinate, although the islands remain in uncertainty.

Acquainting Child With World as It Is

Harold Rugg
Favors Publication of Ideas

Mary van Kleeck
Supports Labor Union Movement

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. W. Carson Ryan
Slated for Presidency of Progressive Education Association

Anglo-Canadian Trade Agreement

Britain Lowers Trade Wall With Canada and Ireland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—A definite move toward lowering the British Empire tariff barriers is seen here in the newly concluded Anglo-Canadian and Anglo-Irish trade agreements.

The Anglo-Canadian accord undoes at least some undesirable exclusiveness of the much criticized Ottawa Agreement of 1932. The Ottawa compact raised British Empire tariffs generally against the outside world. The present accord reduces existing tariffs without a single increase. Canada lowers her customs duties upon a long list of British goods and gets assurance of what upon the whole will be easier conditions for entry into the British market of a number of her more important products.

The new Anglo-Irish pact, though much less comprehensive, nevertheless has a similar sensible aim. In renewing the existing agreement for another year it removes what has proved a highly burdensome duty of 20 per cent ad valorem upon live horses imported into Britain. Dublin in return gives up existing emergency duties upon United Kingdom sugar and subsidiary products. Minor adjustments are also made in the existing heavy British tariff upon Free State cattle.

Thus this agreement, without itself attempting any general settlement of the long-standing Anglo-Irish differences, shows that a hopeful atmosphere is developing for such an eventual consummation.

British-Canadian Accord at a Glance

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Feb. 26

The Canada-United Kingdom Trade Treaty at a glance:

Canada

Retains free entry into United Kingdom for all Canadian products except on a limited number of commodities;

Is guaranteed preference margins on 21 commodities, including wheat, butter, cheese, apples, timber, copper, canned salmon, zinc, lead, patent leather;

Is given a reduced rate on silk stockings;

Is guaranteed against increase in tariff on automobiles;

Retains maximum quota of 280,000,000 pounds of hams and bacon exports to United Kingdom;

Is safeguarded in exports of cattle and meat, up to 50,000 head of cattle, per annum.

Great Britain

Receives tariff reductions on 179 items and guarantees against increases on 246 items;

Is guaranteed that preference tariff margins on 191 items will not be lessened;

Is given assurance dumping restrictions on British goods will be removed, if Canadian manufacturers of like goods are found to be dumping them into the United Kingdom.

Canadian tariff reductions embrace textiles, glass, iron and steel, machinery, leather, boots and shoes, paper products, paints and varnishes, soaps, brushes and silverware.

Both Countries

Agree not to increase British content in goods for export above 50 per cent.

Both countries are free to suspend preferences if commodities are exported by enterprises enjoying monopolistic control and operating to the detriment of the consumers.

Tariff schedules came into effect at midnight, Feb. 25.

Generous Reductions by Ottawa in New London Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Canada's concessions to the United Kingdom in the new trade agreement presented today are even more generous than predictions.

Reductions are made in the customs duty on 179 items, with reduced rates or free entry on textiles, including those of wool, cotton, silk and artificial silk, as well as on clothing and wearing apparel, knitted goods of all kinds, blankets and carpets; on glass tableware and cut glass; on various primary forms of iron and steel, and on a wide range of processed steel goods; on leather and leather products; on boots and shoes; on numerous paper products and on paints and varnishes, earthenware, canned fish, soaps, brushes and silverware.

In addition, Canada gives a guarantee against upward revision of existing British preferential rates on commodities dutiable under 246 items of the Canadian Tariff; and a guarantee that margins of preference in favor of United Kingdom goods, under 91 items of the Canadian Tariff, will not be reduced.

Canada's Advantages

Advantages secured by Canada are:

1. Continuance of unrestricted free entry for all products except those reserved under 1932 agreement.
2. Guarantee of margins of preference on the scheduled list including lumber, canned salmon, apples, dairy produce, tobacco and patent leather.
3. Reductions in rate on natural silk stockings and guarantee against any increase in duty on motor cars and parts.
4. Assurance of opportunity for expansion of bacon and ham exports to annual maximum of 280,000,000 pounds.
5. Safeguarding of exports of cattle and meat within the framework of the United Kingdom program for regulation of meat supplies.

Neither Government is to increase the content requirement above 50 per cent without the consent of the other.

Free to Suspend

Either Government is to be free to suspend or modify specific preferential margins if satisfied, after inquiry, that the monopolistic enterprise of exporters is prejudicial to the welfare of consumers.

Canada agrees to take action in cases of complaint by the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the dumping in that country of Canadian products.

The agreement is to remain in force until Aug. 20, 1940, and thereafter, subject to six months' notice by either Government.

Canada's tariff reductions become effective immediately.

"Good Cheer"

The budget speech of Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, is hailed as the "Good Cheer Budget" on account of its optimistic review of improving trade and business conditions and expectancy of balanced books in the year 1938 to 1939 without resorting to increased taxation either this year or next. It contained good news for civil servants in the restoration of the 5 per cent in their salaries, effective April 1.

It also announced a surplus of $51,000,000 in ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures, although there is a total deficit or increase of direct net debt of $87,000,000.

For the first time in its history, the West Indies Service of the C. N. Steamships showed an operating surplus, declared Mr. Dunning.

Sweeping Concessions On Both Sides Shown In New Trade Accord

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (CP)—Mutual concessions, sweeping in character and distributed through the whole preferential tariff structure, feature the new Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement, details of which were announced yesterday in the budget address of Canadian Finance Minister Charles Dunning. The treaty constitutes the most drastic revision of the British preferential tariff since the policy was initiated 40 years ago.

So far as Canada is concerned approximately $300,000,000 worth of exports from this country, on the basis of 1936 trade figures, are guaranteed continued free entry into the United Kingdom. In addition to that, the margins between customs duties imposed by Great Britain on Canadian products and those on products of other countries are definitely bound on articles of Canadian export approximating $200,000,000 per annum.

Senate Extends Trade Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

ucts at levels which would equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and abroad. In many pacts it would effectively have tied the hand of tariff dickering in the mutual process of removing the top layer of bricks in tariff walls. The restless farm areas which feels they have borne the brunt of Roosevelt tariff reductions gave their aid to the amendment, which also had the solid support of Republicans.

Even Mr. Pepper seemed slightly surprised at what he had wrought. It came out of clear sky when the Administration barque was scudding along merrily, knocking over amendment after amendment offered by the Republicans like a full-rigged ship making for port. Flushed with his momentary victory for the farm and citrus growers, Mr. Pepper offered a second amendment, and there was danger of the defeat growing into a Democratic rout.

Harrison to the Rescue

"I hope this amendment will not be adopted," cried Mr. Harrison. "There is no doubt about the wisdom of the policy of the Administration with reference to reciprocal trade agreements. The last amendment which was adopted, in my opinion, practically kills the program, and I hope at some time we may secure a reconsideration of such action; but if this amendment and other amendments are tacked on we had just as well throw up our hands and withdraw our proposal!"

Mr. Harrison's warning was heeded and Democratic lines closed to defeat the second pepper amendment 30-52. All Republican efforts to hammer down the Roosevelt-Hull tariff policy were defeated, only one amendment ever getting to a record vote. This was offered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and would have required application of the cost-of-reproduction formula to all products involved in trading. It was defeated, 29-46.

The bill now passed is just as it came from the State Department. It requires only Mr. Roosevelt's signature. It provides simply for a three-year extension of the act from next June 12. Incidentally, this brings it right into the middle of the next presidential campaign in 1940, five months before the election. What the fates then hold in store for the first legislative effort to reduce American tariff walls in a generation, only time can say.

Hull Cites Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

publics for ratification of the pacts agreed to by the delegates to the conference.

The United States, he said, was prepared to do its full part to put into effect permanently the peaceful, friendly and trustful policy of good-neighbor relations that made for restoration of conditions of economic well-being.

"If we succeed," he said, "this will remain a healthy and hopeful hemisphere; and its 21 nations, with their 250,000,000 inhabitants, freed by their common action from the dread and scourge of war, should be able to encourage and, to the extent coincident with their traditional policies, co-operate with other nations to surmount their difficulties by similar methods.

"There is every reason to believe that friends of peace all over the world, hitherto laboring under the utmost discouragement, have taken increased hope for what was said and done at Buenos Aires. It is not too much to say that the acts and utterances of the conference are at once a challenge to the statesmanship of the world and a heartening symbol to the peoples of all nations.

"I cannot believe that it is beyond the power of the statesmen of today to check and reverse the drift toward international anarchy in the direction of which some parts of the world find themselves moving. The work of the recent conference proves, in my judgment, that no part of the world needs to reconcile itself fatalistically to the inevitability of war. Upon the same basic principles that were implemented at Buenos Aires the entire world can—and I hope with all my heart—will build a structure of enduring peace."

The Secretary of State praised the entire work of the conference, but of the numerous accords reached at Buenos Aires there were three which, if universally ratified, he said, would "constitute an effective organization for the maintenance of peaceful and cordial relations between the American republics."

He defined these as, first, the convention to co-ordinate, extend and assure the fulfillment of the existing treaties between the American states; second, the convention for the maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace, and, third, the additional protocol relative to non-intervention.

With regard to the first, he recalled that in this agreement the American governments reaffirmed the obligations they had previously accepted in five international pacts and accords, among which were the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Non-Aggression and Consultation of 1933. These, he said, comprise the obligations of the nations to settle by pacific means controversies of international character that may arise between them.

"The nations furthermore agree to consult and co-operate, to make available effective means of pacific settlement," he continued. "They further pledge themselves that, while such consultation is in progress, the parties in dispute for a period of at least six months will not have recourse to hostilities or to any military action whatever. . . . Lastly, the agreement provides that in the event that, despite these pledges and arrangements, war should occur between any American republics, the other American republics will attempt through consultation to adopt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude in order to discourage and prevent the spread or prolongation of hostilities."

The second of the conventions which Mr. Hull placed at the top of the list of accomplishments was based, he said, "on the conviction contained in the text 'that every war or threat of war affects directly or indirectly all civilized peoples and endangers the great principles of liberty and justice which constitute the American ideal and the standard of American international policy.'"

"I have faith in the usefulness of this prospective process of consultation," he said. "I believe that if and when crises of the kind envisaged should arise, the peoples of the American continent will demand of their governments that they find in consultation the means of avoiding or ending conflict. . . ."

The nonintervention protocol reaffirmed the Montevideo convention of 1933, he said, adding:

"What a boon to humanity it would be if other groups of nations were, at this crucial stage in world affairs, to give their plighted faith to a similar undertaking; if they were, in the spirit of peace, unity and moral consecration, to reassert and revitalize the law of nations, international morality and treaty obligations, and to pledge solemn observance of the doctrine of the equality, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the liberty of all nations."

In addition to these three accords, Mr. Hull said the Buenos Aires conference adopted a number of "significant and far-reaching agreements and resolutions calculated to increase the flow of trade, to stimulate cultural interchange and to improve the methods of communication."

The American nations, he said, speaking through their governments, "demonstrated their conviction that the maintenance of peace requires the re-establishment of profound respect for international law and a sincere concern for the higher principles of international relationship."

Norman Davis, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, presided.

Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

down group gave up its three-day possession of the plant yesterday, insisting they did so only because they had been assured their cases would be heard quickly.

Dr. Towne Nylander, director of the Federal Regional Labor Board, addressed them.

Mr. Carter said that Dr. Nylander assured the men that not later than March 5 a hearing would be held to consider their charges—that the Douglas Company discharged union men, refused to recognize the union, and failed to conduct an election to determine collective bargaining representatives.

Other sit-down developments:

Other Strike News

Strikers at the Northrop Corporation, a Douglas subsidiary, scene of another sit-down were warned that force would be used unless they evacuated today.

The governors of Connecticut and New Jersey notified labor leaders sit-down strikers would not be tolerated in those states.

Conferences between union leaders and manufacturers in 10 New England shoe centers were resumed after agreements were reached in 28 other plants.

In Detroit, General Motors officials and strike leaders were laboring over demands for a 30-hour week instead of the present 40 hours. Conferences between Chrysler Corporation officials and the union were scheduled for Wednesday.

Meanwhile the Graham Paige Motors Corporation announced today a blanket wage increase of 5 cents an hour for workers employed on an hourly rate, effective March 1. Approximately 2500 employees will be affected.

Second Wage Boost

A varied wage increase, averaging about 5 cents an hour, was granted December 1.

Ed Hall, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said allegations of discrimination that closed Chevrolet and Fisher plants in Janesville, Wis., were being discussed by General Motors and union conferees here, and that an adjustment in time for resumption of work tomorrow was hoped for.

Mr. Hall said he was informed union members at Janesville interpreted indefinite layoff of a union employee as a discriminatory discharge.

A sit-down strike of about 1000 foundry workers halted production today at the Michigan Malleable Iron Company plant, which makes automobile parts for the Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation.

Teachers Seek To Line Schools With the Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26—The microscope, the test tube, the textbook, all the school facilities for research and analysis are to be turned by the Progressive Education Association this year upon the social scene. For 20 years the group has been studying the child and methods of learning. Now, at the annual convention here, the delegates are determining to focus the technique which they have developed upon the America of today and the planned economy which can be developed for the future.

As one step in this direction, the convention is considering taking over the Social Frontier as its magazine and placing William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, at its head.

Harold Rugg of Teachers College is the sponsor of the idea, and he has gained considerable support among the rank and file of the delegates. The "Social Frontier" was founded three years ago as the teachers of the country were beginning to formulate the opinion that they were responsible not only for the classroom, but for aspects of national living as well. The magazine was largely instrumental in the founding of the John Dewey Society, and its editors have striven vigorously for the action just taken by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at its New Orleans convention, at the launching of a great movement in defense of democracy.

Meeting the World in Print

Dr. Rugg explained here today that the magazine has dug more deeply into the roots of national civilization than has any other educational publication in the country. It is not committed to any political party, but the group of educators who have written for it have fearlessly analyzed the trends of national economy, private ownership of great industries, the development of the system of production, and the breakdown of the system of distribution. Now with 4000 subscribers, and no debts, the board of directors of the magazine, through Dr. Rugg, have offered to place it in the hands of the Progressive Education Association.

At the present time, the journal of the association is trying to carry on the twofold task of presenting new methods of learning and at the same time defending academic freedom and placing within the hands of the educators documented materials for teaching social trends.

If the two magazines should continue, both under the Progressive Education, as the plan provides, one would be confined to academic technique and the other would express fundamental ideas on issues.

Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr. of the Carnegie Foundation, New York City, is slated for the presidency of the association.

Take Active Part

Dr. Rugg, as United States representative of the International New Education Fellowship, a member of the Progressive Education Association board and member of the executive committee of the Social Frontier, is taking an active part in the convention. He presided today over a fellowship luncheon, at which plans were discussed for the six weeks' meeting in July and August in New Zealand and Australia, together with ways in which the United States group can make its international co-operation more effective. Dr. Rugg also presided over a panel discussion, led by Dr. Kilpatrick, in which the latter emphasized that if children are to learn a thing, they must live it. Dr. Kilpatrick said:

"If our schools are going to teach democracy, they must be so run that our young people can and will live democratically. Our young people will not be content to sit about in unnecessary idleness. Many people appeal to class warfare as the way out. But the class warfare theory is a denial of the efficacy of the democratic process. For my own part I deny the class struggle. I am no Marxian. But it is a situation and not a theory that confronts us. If we do not deal in time with our situation in the democratic fashion of discussion and voting, we need not be surprised if bitter struggles do arise and violence is invoked.

"This means that education faces the supreme task of building social intelligence adequate to cope with the social situation. This does not imply that school people are to choose some one plan or theory of social reconstruction, and through education put it over.

"Things put over somehow do not stay put.

"That is not the democratic process. The schools must not make themselves into propagandist agencies to indoctrinate the young with answers to these controversial problems. To build intelligence is quite different."

Independence and Analysis

Miss Lorine Pruette of New York City told the convention that parents must cease to try to provide children with security, and must realize that the imminent problems require that children be prepared to protect themselves intelligently in the face of insecurity. Dr. Pruette added that this can be done by giving children confidence and joy in their early years but at the same time by developing in them, even before they read, character traits, an ability to distinguish between truth and falsehood, self-reliance, the ability to do good work and respect good work, independent judgment, and independent action.

Among others who indicated the direction which the association take this year in furthering a planned economy were:

Henry Pratt Fairchild, of New York University who said that the most hopeful procedure would be to encourage individuals and groups who have ideas and provide them with every possible facility for making their plans public.

Walter Rautenstrauch, of Columbia University, who advocated an educational program analyzing industrial and financial phenomena as thoroughly as physical phenomena.

Harold E. Jones of the University of California, who said that the goal of human welfare must be substituted for nationalistic and other goals making for destructive competition; and that increase ratios must be established, favoring the maintenance of superior stocks in every racial group.

E. H. Wheeler, of the University of Kansas, pointed out that the United States is progressing toward a voluntary, enlightened collectivism, which avoids both state tyranny and the lack of co-operative, co-ordinated effort, characteristic of competitive societies.

Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University deprecated provincial thinking, and urged the study of anthropology to correct it.

The intensity of feeling in child "gangs," said Fritz Redl, of the Vienna Psychological Advisory Clinics, shows how much of a chance parents and educators have missed to turn self-sacrifice and enthusiasm into better channels.

The labor union is the logical group to lead the way toward the new economy, declared Miss Mary van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City. Miss van Kleeck expressed the view that all classes and groups of workers should organize for incorporation into the labor union movement for a program which safeguards civil liberties and recognizes that taxation must increase, with additional levies on the higher incomes for welfare purposes, such as education and away from war. Miss van Kleeck also recommended endorsement of President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court, a law limiting the jurisdiction of the courts, and a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to legislate questions of general welfare.

North Carolina Farmer

Leo Huberman, of New York City, quoted a number of statistics on the low rate of living in the majority of American families. In the boom year of 1929, he pointed out, 21.5 per cent of families averaging four persons per family had an annual income of less than $1000. Mr. Huberman contrasted the amounts spent on a debutante party in New York City, with a county in North Carolina, where 51 farmers married on an income of $20 a month; $6 of it in actual cash, and the rest being held back until the end of the crop year. More than one-half the farm families in 1929 did not have enough clothes to wear or enough food to eat, he asserted while 12 non-farm families out of every 100 had to buy provisions out of $350 a year.

"It is an established fact," declared Mr. Huberman, "that in 1929 almost three fourths of our people did not get enough to eat, nor enough clothes to wear, nor decent houses in which to live."

Contrary to the usual impression, high school students show good taste in their leisure-time reading, Miss Lou L. La Brant, of Ohio State University, declared, quoting a survey to show that while fiction constitutes 73 per cent of the reading in the tenth grade, it has fallen to 33 per cent in the twelfth grade, elbowed out of the way by drama, poetry, essays and sociological books.

Something like one half the books read are by American authors. Twenty per cent are translations from continental writers. Ten per cent were written prior to English-speaking times.

Girls read more than boys, and are more interested in drama and poetry than are boys.

Marjorie Shuler

British-U. S. Talk on Navies Seen in British Expert's Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Word from London that Sir Robert Craigie, the British Foreign Office expert on naval matters, will visit the United States next month immediately attracted attention here today to the two phases of the naval question on which British and American naval policies no longer coincide.

One phase is the question of fortifications in the Pacific. Britain last fall proposed an extension of the status quo which prevailed under the lapsed naval treaties, but met with a negative answer here.

The other phase is the question of parity between British and American fleets. Maximum strength permitted by the old treaty has been the theoretical parity level, but Britain's new naval program hints at higher objectives. It is an important question here whether the United States will follow suit and one which calls for discussions with the British.

Recalls Runciman's Visit

Whether Sir Robert has any intention of raising these subjects with high officials here is not known. His visit is announced in London as of purely personal character. Lady Craigie, the former Miss Pleasant Stovall, is a native of Savannah, Ga., and has not visited her relatives for some time. Her father, Pleasant A. Stovall, was American Minister to Switzerland during the World War when Sir Robert was a junior secretary in the British Legation at Berne.

However, it is recalled that the recent visit of Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, was also announced as of purely personal character. But it developed into extremely important discussions regarding many phases of Anglo-American policy.

One phase not covered in those discussions, so far as is known, was the naval field. This is certain to be the subject of exhaustive discussion sometime soon. Sir Robert's visit may serve to open such discussions even if he is not coming primarily to carry them on.

Pacific Status Unsettled

Fortifications in the Pacific represent a very much unsettled problem. The great British base at Singapore is approaching completion. In naval quarters here it is understood that plans are being launched for modernizing and increasing the defenses around Hong Kong. Japan is also understood to be in the process of bringing her island outposts in the Pacific up to the point of maximum strategic power.

American policy on fortifications in the Pacific is now in the formative stage with State, War and Navy Departments each urging conflicting views. Two key points—the Hawaiian islands and the Panama canal—are well fortified. It is generally agreed in military circles concerned that another main point in America's Pacific defenses should be developed somewhere in the Aleutian islands. Beyond that there is no agreement. Some quarters favor extensive fortifications in the Philippines and at Guam. Others are strongly opposed.

It is understood that Britain would like to see the United States maintain a naval base near Manila, following Philippine independence, to provide an element of stability in the far Pacific. What the United States does is of considerable importance to Britain, considering the extent of its commercial and dominion interests in that part of the world.

Equilibrium Threatened

The recent British announcement of the expanded naval building program threatens to upset entirely the equilibrium which has been maintained between Britain and America on naval policy since the Washington naval conference of 1922.

The five new battleships which Britain will have laid down by the end of the current year under the new plans may be replacements, but naval circles consider it most unlikely that this will be the case. Large sums of money have been spent recently in modernizing even the oldest British battleships. The expectation therefore is that the new ships will increase the British battleship squadron from its present size of 15 ships to 20 ships, with more to come.

All modern American naval plans up to the present have been predicated on a 15-unit battleship force for both Britain and the United States. . . this basis of planning is to be scrapped it calls for considerable discussion between the two countries and the formulation perhaps of a new understanding.

Mr. Runciman covered the effect which American neutrality laws might have on British raw material supplies in the event of war. It is possible that Sir Robert will handle the more detailed correlation of British and American naval plans.

Matanuska Settlers to Pay Half

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The Mid West farmers who were transplanted by the Federal Government to the Matanuska Valley in Alaska will probably only have to pay back 50 per cent of the project's total cost, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator. The other 50 per cent, Mr. Hopkins explained, will be charged off by the Government to the "development of a new country."

One of the colonists, Charles Ruddell, recently came all the way to Washington to complain about the high cost of certain commodities and the indefinite character of the Government's agreement with the settlers as to who should pay the bill. Mr. Hopkins said he thought Mr. Ruddell went home satisfied.

Just recently a work-credit system was devised to encourage colonists to clear land and erect buildings with cash allowed for work performed. It ended the credit system under which colonists were budgeted for necessities which could be obtained at the government trading post and charged to them for eventual repayment.

The colonists will be expected to pay for their own land, homes and equipment, but the cost of roads, schools and community houses will probably be met by the Government in the end, Mr. Hopkins indicated.

The WPA chief expressed the opinion that the 159 families in the colony will "make a go of it." About 25 per cent of the original 200 emigrant families returned to the States soon after their arrival in Alaska.

Mr. Hopkins said that more families are planning to go up to the colony at their own expense this spring. Facilities are already available for approximately 100 additional families and in time the colony will be ready to take care of 1000 more, he said.

It will be another two or three years before the Government will be able to drop its subsidy of the colony, Mr. Hopkins estimated.

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Blum Denies Shelving Reforms Sponsored by Popular Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 26—The Chamber debate on governmental policy, in which Premier Blum was invited to explain the precise meaning of the "pause" in the application of the Popular Front program, began today. It appeared less dangerous than was anticipated in some quarters, but may have a more important influence on French politics.

Premier Blum made it clear that the pause does not mean an abandonment and that from the present bases a fresh campaign will shortly begin.

There is doubtless a closer union of Socialists and Communists, while Radicals, though obviously troubled at the prospect of the socialization of industries, consider the moment not opportune to break away from the majority of which they form a substantial part. Nevertheless a special congress of the Radical Socialist Party to determine its future attitude is asked by many members, to consider measures which Premier Blum is believed to be contemplating.

Unrest Among Radicals

There is certainly much unrest and uneasiness in the Radical group, which is by no means Marxist, and it is felt that the Cabinet takes its decisions without full consultation of all sections of the Front Populaire and often in obedience to Communist dictates.

Lucien Lamoureux, Radical chief, recently re-elected despite Socialist opposition, expressed this view in a party meeting. Though supporting social reforms and higher wages, he underlined the failure of devaluation to produce expected results and challenged optimistic statements lately made regarding economic recovery in France.

Sooner or later, he declared, Premier Blum will be forced to recognize his mistake. Supposing he were then to urge the impossibility of succeeding in a capitalist regime and were to adopt a bolder collectivist policy, what would be the situation of the Radicals then? M. Lamoureux queried.

This problem is indeed greatly perturbing the Radicals, but the discussion was rather inconclusive.

No Break Planned

The Corsican Deputy, César Campinchi, was delegated to inform the Chamber of these preoccupations, especially defending the interests of the middle classes and agriculturists, who have been, in the opinion of many people, sacrificed in favor of the artisan class, while indicating that rupture of the Front Populaire is not desired.

In these conditions the result of the debate which had been announced with a flourish of trumpets was a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless, the Government again received a warning from its Radical Socialist allies.

Another sign of the coming revolt is the rejection by the Senate of the Government's request for full powers to modify tariffs and quotas. The Senate is anxious to protect French farmers against foreign competition, while the Government is desirous of forcing down prices.

The Senate's refusal was surprising, inasmuch as the bill had been passed in the Chamber and each article had been separately passed by the Senate itself. It was only when the general vote was taken that it was objected that when industrial prices were rising almost unrestrictedly it is not fair to put foreign pressure on the farmers.

3 Unions Would Bar Bootleg Anthracite From New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Taking the stand that the increasing traffic in "bootleg" anthracite coal which unemployed miners in Pennsylvania have developed into a $32,000,000 industry since 1932 is a "growing threat to organized labor," three union groups here were joined today to ban its marketing.

The local branches of the teamsters', longshoremen's, and steam and operating engineers' unions, all of which are affected financially by the "bootleg" mining operations, initiated organized labor's protest in a memorandum to the board of aldermen, espousing the pending city ordinance which would prohibit the sale of the bootleg fuel in New York.

Passage of the local law was imperative, the memorandum urged, describing the coal as being "mined and prepared for market under primitive conditions almost beggaring description, transported by 'coolie' labor from another state and sold and delivered without regard to established standards."

It charged that the substandard conditions under which the undertaking was being promoted "robbed the wage till" of organized labor of $500,000 a year, contrasting the union scale of from $6.30 to $8 for an eight-hour day with the "miserable pittances" paid to drivers and helpers on bootleg trucking, who receive as little as $2 for working 20 hours.

Fine of $25 for Tipping Urged in Tennessee Bill

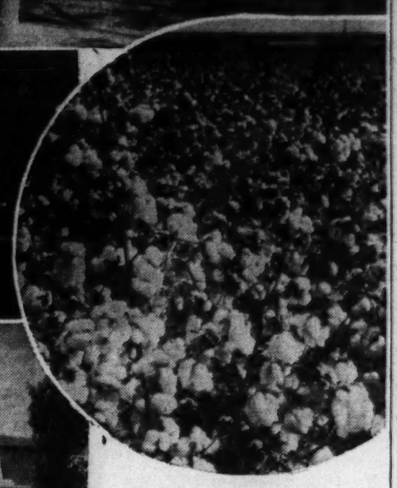
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Tipping in Tennessee would become a misdemeanor under a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today by J. B. Ragon Jr.

"Hotels are paying waiters and waitresses only $9 or $10 a month and forcing them to depend on tips for their wages," he declared. "The same thing applies to restaurants and barber shops, and dining and sleeping cars are almost as bad.

"This is unfair to these employees as well as to the public."

Tippers and companies allowing employees to receive tips would be subject to $25 fines under his bill.

New Mexico Makes the Centuries Tell



Top—Open-Pit Copper Mine
Bottom—Hodgin Hall, State University, Albuquerque

Center—Potash Refining Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico
Bottom—State School for Deaf at Santa Fe

Top—State Capitol, Santa Fe
Bottom—Cotton on Rio Grande Project

New Mexico Skips 25th Anniversary For Its 400th One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE—New Mexico boasts of being different from any other state in the Union in its history, its settlement with three races living side by side, its languages, traditions, climate, resources and problems.

It is proved to be different again by failing to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary of statehood. Any other state would have had a high-powered coming-of-age party on Jan. 6, 1937. New Mexico forgot this important date until its Governor, Clyde Tingley, was reminded by news reporters. Then officials began to evaluate the progress made during this new epoch.

New Mexico overlooked this twenty-fifth anniversary because it was interested in plans for celebrating its 400th birthday in 1940. These plans center around a cuarto-centennial cemmemorating the coming of the first Europeans to found a colony in what is now the United States. The leader of this expedition was Coronado the Conquistador who camped with his colonists beside the Rio Grande in 1540. Colorful pageants throughout the State following Coronado's line of march will depict the drama of four centuries from Coronado's conquest to present development during statehood.

New Mexico presents striking contrasts within its borders. While it is the second youngest state, being admitted to the Union in 1912, its capital at Santa Fe is said to be the oldest seat of government in the United States.

An Ancient Indian Town

Not far from new oil towns like Hobbs, whose population of 12,000 came in almost over night, there is the picturesque pueblo of Acoma, continuously inhabited by Indians for more than 500 years. Plans for modern public buildings have drawn their inspiration from the earliest Spanish missions built in 1621. The descendants of the Conquistadors outnumber the Anglos, as Americans are called in New Mexico, the population ratio being 52 per cent Spanish Americans, 21 per cent Anglos and 7 per cent Indians.

The only palace in the United States has a hoary and benign smile for the centuries which have baked its mud walls with brilliant sunshine and piled snow on its spreading flat roofs. This Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe was a royal capital 10 years before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth Rock. It was a barricaded presido whose adobe walls were built four to six feet thick in 1609 to make them impenetrable to Indian arrows. It was the northernmost seat of Spanish domain whose vast kingdom reached from the Mississippi to the Pacific. From the mica-glassed windows in this palace Spanish grandees, Indian chiefs, Mexican generals and American governors looked out upon the historic plaza and ruled over a turbulent territory. Indian wars were lost and won with this palace as the stake, Mexican revolutions were quelled here, and in 1848 the Stars and Stripes was raised on the flag pole above the long, sunny portal.

Territory for 65 Years

For 65 years New Mexico was an American territory, fretting to take her place in the sisterhood of states. Cattle rustler wars broke out in 1870, and in 1880 the first railroad crept across the prairie, following the famous Santa Fe Trail as far as New Mexico and then gathered courage to reach the Pacific, offering the first through passage by rail between the two oceans.

By 1890 the Palace of the Governors was abandoned for a new capitol to care for the growing territory. The great seal of New Mexico was placed in the portico, showing the two eagles, the American eagle sheltering the Mexican eagle with the snake in its mouth and cactus in its claws, symbolizing the two periods of New Mexican history. The present Legislature is the first to be overwhelmingly Democratic, Republicans having elected only one senator and two representatives.

With the growth of the State two new wings and the Executive Mansion have been added to the capitol buildings, and a new supreme court building and law library will be completed next summer. The venerable Palace of the Governors is now used as a state museum and offices of the School of American Research, housing many of the relics made famous in its past history.

During the 25 years of statehood New Mexico has seen a steady development and surprising changes, the most far-reaching being transportation and highways.

Famous for Isolation

New Mexico's chief characteristic during four centuries was its isolation. When the Mission Supply caravans left Mexico City in 1621 it required nine months to make the journey to Santa Fe, a distance that can be covered now in an airplane in nine hours. Twenty-five years ago there were few automobiles and no paved highways. Today, speedy transportation by rail, motor or plane has brought new people and new ways into the old Spanish settlements.

With counties in New Mexico larger than some New England states and a population of only 400,000, good highways always have been a problem, but a cross through the state of hard-surfaced main arteries will soon be completed. This will be an aid for New Mexico's largest industry, the tourist crop, which is estimated to bring into the state $50,000,000 annually.

The largest business development since statehood has been the discovery of oil fields and potash deposits. New Mexico now ranks as the fourth state in oil production and is expecting the extension of the major oil fields this year.

The potash mines near Carlsbad are of great importance as a national resource. Before operations began there six years ago potash had to be imported from South America and Germany, causing many difficulties during the World War. The Carlsbad field can supply all national needs and is used commercially for dozens of products from soft soap to motion pictures.

Gas That Won't Burn

The newest development of the State's resources is the "gas that won't burn." This is found in carbon dioxide wells at Estancia and Bueyeros where the gas is compressed into "dry ice." The gas is used for carbonated waters and fire extinguishers as well as ice.

Gold that drew the Spaniards to New Mexico centuries ago was found in paying quantities by later prospectors and with silver, lead, zinc and coal continue to be state assets. Copper mines at Santa Rita, having one of the largest open-pit workings in the world, are running again this year.

While the Spaniards did not find gold they left New Mexico a rich heritage in the 7000 sheep and cattle brought with the early colonists. This formed the nucleus for the great industries which now raise 3,500,000 sheep and more than 1,000,000 head of cattle. However, wool exports from the State have now been surpassed by cotton grown in the Pecos Valley.

With the Elephant Butte Dam and other irrigation projects built since statehood, New Mexico has varied its crops to include truck gardens, celery, small fruits and orchards, cantaloupes, wheat, beans and alfalfa.

Has Progressed Culturally

During this period education, science and art have made unusual contributions. Public schools and vocational training offer opportunities in even the most remote sections. At the state university in Albuquerque, anthropology has become a leading department offering students the advantages of field courses where they may study the story of man from the prehistoric cliff-dweller to Indians living in their primitive pueblos. Art colonies at Taos and Santa Fe number among their groups artists, sculptors and writers whose work is internationally known. Architects have developed a native American style, incorporating the lines of ancient Spanish and Indian buildings with modern needs.

In connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of statehood, Lea Rowland, state WPA administrator, said in a radio talk: "We need to preserve our sense of proportion when we think of the future of New Mexico. We live in mud houses out here, which is proper, sensible and natural. We enjoy certain benefits that come from the very lack of commercial and industrial development of the wrong kind. What has been good for other states may not be good for New Mexico. What we need is not progress but preservation. We have priceless possessions in our Indian pueblos and Spanish villages whose charm lies in being the same today as they were long centuries ago. Man can build skyscrapers and bridges but only nature could be the architect and builder of our forests and mountains that beckon the rest of the world to the Sunshine State."

Job Getters Help Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Many needy families and individuals are indebted to a society called "Barda" which is now planning a second branch in Birmingham.

The society, whose full title is "Birmingham Association for the Relief of Distressed Areas," was started by a group of young men from the distressed areas who, having themselves found work in Birmingham, wanted to do all they could to explore means for helping other people in those areas.

Most of the original members of the society had found employment at Cadbury's cocoa works, at Bournville, and they asked the education officer of those works to be the president of their society and the employment officer to be its chairman.

During the 2½ years of its existence "Barda" has done such good work that the move now being made to start a second branch on the north side of Birmingham is having the support of the Rotary and Soroptimist clubs in the city.

The original branch has 300 members. It has helped 20 families in the distressed areas, some members of which had already found work in Birmingham, to move to the city, and has then proceeded to help other members of the family to find jobs. It has befriended a large number of the thousands of strangers who have come to work in Birmingham and has helped them to make social contacts in an unknown city.

Its members make monthly collections of clothing among themselves and send the parcels to families in the distressed areas. Some of them have volunteered to be adopted "uncles" and "aunts" to the children from those areas who have come to the Middlemore Emigration Homes in Birmingham, visiting them in the homes before they go out to Australia, or Canada and writing to them after they have gone overseas.

End to Spoils System Urged As Step to Better Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—If Americans want their government to be one of checks and balances, they had better get rid of the spoils system, speakers emphasized at the conference on the merit system, held here this week by the National League of Women Voters.

"We hear it said that a President 'cracks the whip over the Congress' or 'puts the steam on,'" said Wendall A. Falsgraf, counsel of the Cleveland Civil Service Employees Association. "By this it is meant that he implies, 'You vote as I want or I'll take the patronage away from you. "Anyone who thinks Congress can act as a check on the Executive while this patronage club is available is just naïve."

Mr. Falsgraf spoke as a member of a panel called to discuss the effect of patronage on political parties. Mrs. W. W. Ramsay, vice-president of the Illinois League, chairman of the panel, declared in opening the discussion that the spoils system is undermining representative government.

Able to Influence

"We see," said Mrs. Ramsay, "that the executives of all our units of government, who by virtue of their positions are heads of their parties and chief dispensers of the patronage, are able to influence the convictions of those in the legislative branch of government."

Take away patronage from the executives, and members of legislatures would be far more independent, speakers argued. They would, moreover, be forced to base their appeal for votes not on promises of jobs but on their own merits as legislators and on issues. For this reason, if for no other, speakers insisted, the merit system was desirable.

But league members, with more than two years of campaigning for the merit system behind them, know that they have undertaken no easy task. They are cheered by the fact that governors of two states, Tennessee and Arkansas, wired them that merit systems had been approved for those states since the first of the year. But many other areas of government still need to be reached, they realize. They are warmly supporting President Roosevelt's proposal for extension of the merit system in the federal administrative departments and wired him to that effect.

Political Obstacles

What they endeavored to learn at their conference here was what political obstacles need to be surmounted in order to get good proposals enacted into laws.

Because they wanted to get a practical politician's slant, they invited a Democratic county chairman to take part in their panel and listened gratefully to his frank exposition of the spoils system in use. Their teacher was Joseph Samuel Perry of Wheaton, Ill., recently elected to the Illinois Legislature.

Mr. Perry said he didn't like the spoils system. "No one would rather see it completely abolished than myself." But he pointed out that the party system was closely interwoven with patronage and that it would be difficult to carry on party politics without it.

Eligible Lists

League members were particularly interested in one proposal made by their politician adviser. This was for an "eligible list," chosen by examination, from which patronage appointments could be made. League leaders regarded this as an admission that even in practical politics the demand for efficient officials was being heeded. The suggestion was criticized, however.

A civil service expert declared that where qualifying lists have been tried, it was found that the most capable people did not take the examinations. When it was known that all who passed were equally eligible and that politics decided who was to be picked, rather than rating, many good candidates would refuse to take the examination, saying, "It's no use; I don't have a drag and I can't get appointed."

Some speakers went so far as to say that such a system would injure the cause more than help. Defects of civil service in the past are seen to have a hampering effect on the present campaign. As Prof. James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan put it: "Because civil service in the old sense has become wormeaten and moss-covered, it has injured the whole movement for better government personnel."

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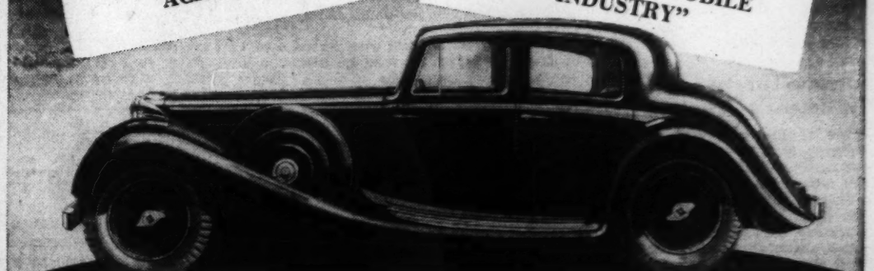
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Wonders of Research: Bowls to Mend

Museum preparators put together fragments of pottery found at localities in Mexico where original inhabitants maintained civilization — American chemical trade pushes to recovery abroad

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tremendous red and yellow bowls, pots and other objects recovered from the Valley of Mexico by Dr. George C. Vaillant and restored by Paul A. Richard, both of the American Museum in New York, are on exhibition in the Museum's Memorial Hall. They will eventually become a part of the regular collection of Toltec things in the Mexican Hall.

The greater part of the pottery was obtained from the site of Azcopotzalco, which means in Aztec, "the place of the Red Ants." The pieces were made by Toltecs, who occupied the region from the seventh to the eleventh centuries. The site was extremely rich in archaeological remains lying close to the surface of the ground.

"It is amazing how dexterous these people were in making such beautifully symmetrical bowls," said Dr. Vaillant, "although they used no potter's wheel and shaped the clay entirely by hand. Also exhibited are the fragments of a bowl which has yet to be restored. The original owner, who once mended it by boring two holes on either side of a break, and by connecting the parts with raw-hide, must have held it of considerable value.

The method used in restoring previous finds will be employed also on this bowl. The pieces will be fastened together with cement, and missing sections will be reconstructed with plaster. The original design will be carefully repainted, and as a final step, the bowl gets a coat of linseed oil to renew the luster.

Patient work on the part of the excavator in matching the fragments of these pieces and the preparator in assembling them has produced splendid exhibition specimens which would have been impossible to obtain otherwise.

The American Museum of Natural History

Paul A. Richard and His Archaeological Problems

Bowl on Right, Many Centuries Old, Measures Two Feet in Diameter; Was Used in Barbaric Ceremonies. Mr. Richard Holds Object Representing a Toltec God. Inset—Incense-Burner Puzzle Partly Pieced Together

Library Turns Into School Of Music and Art by Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—It's one thing to ask for a music book at the public library, but it's still another to take your musical instrument to the librarian and see if she can give you a few hints about "how to make it go."

Sitting in the library music room and listening to victrola records, getting a little help from some town musician in the library, bringing flutes, trombones, and violins to the library for a little instruction, and even forming an orchestra with the library as the headquarters, are some of the services which librarians are becoming convinced they must give in the present definite movement toward more interest in music.

The expansion of music and art departments in libraries is largely attributed to the musical programs heard on the radio. People have become so much more enthusiastic about hearing and playing music themselves that the music departments in libraries in Chicago, Milwaukee, Des Moines, New York City, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., and other cities are reporting a big increase in circulation of music books, according to information received at the American Library Association headquarters here.

Instruments Brought In

But the most unusual service of all is giving patrons a chance to bring their musical instruments to the library, to learn how to play them. The public library in Washington, D. C., has probably traveled farthest in this direction, according to the growth in the music department reported by Miss Elsa Z. Posell, chief of the music division in the public library of the District of Columbia.

Shortly after a music department was opened in the library, people began to bring in their flutes, violins, and saxophones, to see if they could not learn to play them by studying books on different methods and perhaps getting a little help from the librarian.

"How would you play this?" a library customer would ask, holding out a flute or trumpet. He had studied a borrowed library book, but could not exactly tell just how to proceed. So why not ask the music librarian, just as he would inquire of the librarian in the periodical room how to find some information in a given magazine?

Not being a flute player, the librarian was somewhat troubled; and even more so, when she thought of the other instruments which might be brought in—the saxophones, violins, trumpets, and so on. She certainly could not help them all, but she thought of a fine idea. She would call on the members of the National Symphony Orchestra. This scheme worked. Many a puzzled violin amateur got his problems straightened out, and many an oboe practicer was given some help by the orchestra players, who were generous with their time, Miss Posell reported.

Leisure Found at Last

Many middle-aged people, as well as young folks, have chosen music as a hobby, it is learned. Some of them want to learn music, because it is the one thing they always wished to do but never had time for.

A retired sea captain came to the public library in Washington, D. C., one day and was looking at the song books on a shelf in the music room, Miss Posell said.

"Do you think I could ever learn to sing," he asked. He said he had wanted to sing ever since he was a boy, but in fact, he did not know one note from another. He got much pleasure out of finding a title whose tune he knew and singing it from the book, imagining he was reading the music but when given a song unknown to him he could make nothing of it, the librarian found.

He came in almost daily, sitting the exercises assigned to him. Often he would go out in the hallway where his big voice boomed out the scales and then his selected song. Finally, when he thought he knew the song pretty well, he brought the 20 pounds of cabbage.

Many requests came into the Washington library for orchestral music. When musicians found they could borrow orchestral scores, they decided to organize small orchestras, which grew and grew until now there are several good amateur organizations.

Victrola programs have been instituted, where the old victrola does its best, with the help of borrowed records, and where overflow meetings are taken care of by a second performance, it is reported.

In looking toward the future, Miss Posell would ask for an auditorium where musical programs growing out of the library could be given. She sees a need for a soundproof victrola room, more victrola records and a larger library for the music department.

In Evanston, Ill., where the public library has an especially good art and music department, an increased use of the reference department is reported. People spend quiet hours with the art and music magazines and do much in digging out information along music lines.

Art Questions

"How to correct monotone in musical education," was one of the specimen questions asked. Other inquirers were interested in "music in prisons," "paintings to correlate with musical compositions," "latest ideas to combine radios with built-in furniture," "music of the period of Washington and popular music of the Civil War period."

In the same art room, other questions taxed the research power of the librarians. One woman wanted reliable information about the kinds of china on the market now, in preparation for buying a good set of china for her home. Another wanted to know "when cups began to have handles" and another was trying to find something about the dress of Chinese children about 2800 B. C.

The supply of books never meets the demand in certain departments, according to Mrs. Mary Smith, in charge of the art and music department. Photography and house architecture are two of these, she said. There is such an increase in building that the demand is expected to continue. Temporary interest in the very modern type of house is being replaced somewhat by calls for "modified modern" types and a return to earlier styles, with modern equipment.

"Photography as an art for the amateur is growing very rapidly among people of all ages and both sexes and should certainly be encouraged to the best of a library's ability, as the pleasure it gives is so evident among library patrons," commented Mrs. Smith.

Books on radio, especially those with suggestions on broadcasting and script writing, are asked for constantly in the Evanston library. Operas, librettos and scores, which used to have a definite season, are now used all the year round, as people are learning to follow radio performances while they listen.

U. S. Increases Export Of Popular Products

Full recovery in the nation's export trade in chemicals has been achieved, according to the American Chemical Society. Taking the 1923-25 volume as a fair average, the normal level has been surpassed, it is declared.

Otto Wilson, Washington statistician for the society, says that United States chemical specialties are pushing ahead in foreign markets and have become almost the largest class of such products to be sold abroad. "Curiously enough, the sale of popular American products intended for use in the home or farm, had by the end of 1936 almost equaled in value the sale of industrial chemicals, the leading group. Celluloid film base, petroluem jelly, shoe polishes, textile specialties, synthetic gums and resins, mineral oil, coal tar products, paints, pigments and varnishes formed some of the chief export products.

Philadelphia Academy Prepares Symposium

More than 100 of the world's leading scientific authorities on the history and structure of early mankind have accepted the invitation of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to participate in its International Symposium held March 17 to 20.

Information has reached the Academy that Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum has already left Africa. Kaj Birket-Smith of the Nationalmuseet, Denmark, is coming; and likewise A. W. Broegger of Oslo, Norway; V. Gordon Chile of the University of Edinburgh; Oswald Menghin, Vienna; Josef Kostrzewski, Poznan University, Poland; and Dorothy A. E. Garrod of Cambridge, England. The symposium was planned in celebration of the Academy's 125th anniversary.

Alaskan Glacier Becomes Assertive

America's glaciers have been receding, melting back, according to those officials whose job it is to keep track of these remnants of the Ice Age; but, 125 miles from Fairbanks, Alaska, the famous Black Rapids Glacier is experiencing a rebirth. Groaning, booming, cracking its noisy way along a 30-mile mountain trough, Black Rapids is spreading into the valley near the Big Delta River. The reason given is that heavy rain has fallen in this area, lubricating the glacier's bed. Now ice is moving on down the valley toward a region lush with trees, shrubs, mosses and flowers.

Furnace Throws Light On Meteor's Structure

One of the long-held mysteries of the stars, how meteors originate, was partly explained recently by an iron meteor made by engineers in a laboratory furnace at Pittsburgh.

It appeared unexpectedly in the furnace of the Metals Research Laboratory, according to the Associated Press. Physicists were not looking for meteors in the furnace, but were studying for the benefit of the American steel maker, the queer pattern of crystals of iron-nickel meteors, a pattern different than the ordinary earth alloy of iron and nickel.

The results were reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by Robert F. Kehl, head of the institute's metallurgy department. In the iron meteors which fall to earth, the metal crystals all point in approximately the same direction, like compass needles. Why? Iron men wanted to know.

The theoretical answer was that originally the meteor was a single big crystal. But inasmuch as the largest "iron" meteorites found on earth weigh more than 40 tons, it was hard to believe in such gigantic single crystals. But the Pittsburgh furnace meteor seems to solve the question. Big crystals probably exist, is the verdict.

Pacific Eclipse Party Has Help of Cornell

Cornell University will participate in an expedition to study a solar eclipse next June that will "end the day before it starts," says an Associated Press dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y.

University scholars said that the eclipse—to be observed from an island in the South Pacific Ocean—would be the longest visible from the earth in 1200 years and would have a maximum duration of seven minutes and 40 seconds. They explained that its path would cross the International Date Line in the mid-Pacific; so that, beginning on June 9, it will end on June 8.

Prof. Floyd K. Richtmyer of the department of physics has been chosen by Cornell to accompany the expedition, organized by the National Geographic Society and the United States Navy.

Dr. Richtmyer said that the expedition would observe the phenomenon from a small coral atoll in the Phoenix Islands.

KABR Is Strong On Sports News In South Dakota

With Monitor Newscasters

ABERDEEN, S. D. — A sports announcer probably would have a good time working for KABR, the friendly station of this city. For KABR specializes in athletic radiocasts, and its 200,000 listeners are apparently always ready to snap on their radios when local high school and teachers' college sports contests are announced. KABR brings "play-by-play" descriptions over the air.

Thousands of Aberdeen sports fans follow the athletic schedule of Northern State Teachers' College, which is located in their own city. KABR radiocasts all the major events direct from the college. Last year, the state amateur baseball tournament was broadcast, and brought what was said to be a nearly 100 per cent "tune-in" of radios in KABR's territory.

KABR's antenna, set almost literally among the broad wheat acres of northeastern South Dakota, serves farmers and townsmen in a wide arc which covers southern North Dakota as well. Aberdeen's leading business concerns own a large percentage of the stock of the Aberdeen Broadcast Company, which owns KABR.

The station specializes in newscasts as well as sports. National and world news comes to listeners in the KABR "newspaper of the air," featuring Trans-Radio reports in five periods, beginning at 7:30 in the morning, and ending immediately before the station's sign-off time at 10 p. m. "The Monitor Views the News" has been a popular portion of KABR's news service since the station was established in 1934. Just now it is radiocast at 3:45 p. m. on each business day. City news, gathered by the station's own news staff, is also an important feature.

During the station's whole career A. A. Fahy has been manager, and William Dean has kept the microphone busy as program director and chief announcer. KABR operates on an unlimited time schedule with a frequency of 1420 kilocycles. This allocation is said to provide KABR with a channel remarkably clear of daytime interference in this section of the nation.

This is article No. 43 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, March 1.

Electric Robots Wait On Buyer At 'Keedoozle' Shop

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26 (AP) — Clarence Saunders sighted along the comeback trail from behind an impressive array of electrical gadgets and a bright new store he calls the "Keedoozle."

The "Keedoozle," in which electricity conveys the customer's purchases to him, and adds up his bill, will open about March 6, Mr. Saunders said. The name "doesn't mean anything particularly."

He has won and lost two fortunes; first, when he was deposed as president of Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., after a Wall Street battle; and second when he lost out with his "Clarence Saunders—Sole Owner of My Name" stores.

"But now," he said, "I'm going to make 10 times more money than I ever did."

Mr. Saunders escorted his interviewer through the store in a preview.

"Take one of the keys," he said. "Now, whenever you want anything, just poke the hole corresponding to the item."

Mr. Saunders said, "Buy anything you want—it's all in fun anyway."

The interviewer liked corn and peas.

"All right, there you are," Mr. Saunders pointed. "Put the key in that hole. See, the bulb flashed. You've made a contact. If you want two cans, let it flash again. Ah, there you are. Well, let's get along to the jelly."

Shopping concluded, Mr. Saunders led the way to the cashier desk, and placed the keys in another hole. The things purchased tumbling out on conveyor belts, while an adding machine totaled the cost.

Lawmakers' School Urged in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26—A school for New York lawmakers is proposed in a bill now in the Assembly here calling for the establishment of a legislative committee to correlate existing courses in the high schools and colleges of the State dealing with civics, taxation, problems of the science of government, statutory reading and drafting of advanced parliamentary law, legislative procedure and the functions and operations of legislative committees. Assemblyman Albert D. Schanzer (D) of Brooklyn, is the author of the measure.

"Many men serve only for the period of one year," he said today. "During their first term, they know little about the mechanics of legislative procedure. Valuable time is, as a result, lost, and errors go unchecked until the courts declare the laws defective or unconstitutional.

"We feel that while a degree as the result of taking a legislative course should not be a requirement to legislative office, such training would necessarily commend itself to those seeking outstanding candidates. We feel it would speed legislative work, eliminate much unnecessary and ill-considered legislation and raise the dignity and standing of legislative bodies at which so many jibes today are so unjustly made on stage, screen, lecture and public platforms."

U. S. Buys 5 Amphibions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday purchase of five large amphibions and spare parts from the Sikorsky aircraft division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. The cost was $633,898. The planes are powered with two Pratt and Whitney 750-horsepower engines and have a wing span slightly in excess of 85 feet.

Villa of 137 A. D. Unearthed in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Remains of a Greco-Roman villa said to be the property of a wealthy citizen of Alexandria 1800 years ago have been discovered in the course of building the foundations of the new English Girls College at Chatby, garden city here.

A well preserved pavement, the main portion of which is tesselated and has a central medallion showing a fine representation of the sea with large fish swimming in it, is a feature of the discovery. The teeth and eyes of the fish are done in colored mosaic.

A few yards to the south of the pavement what appears to be a pond, or bath, has been excavated. It is the shape of an octagon, each of the eight sides being a slab of concrete, and low down in each slab is a circular hole for entry or exit of water or steam.

London's Industrial Dominance Shown at Annual British Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26 — Turnstiles clicked the last of their triumphant tune—more business, more jobs—when the British Industries Fair, claimed the largest national trade fair in the world, closed today at Olympia and the White City, here, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

But a special Monitor investigation reveals that behind this record-breaking "Britain-First" trade show lies the story of the almost overpowering and growing dominance in light industry of one city, a city which shares the glory of this year's B. I. F. almost exactly equally with the whole remaining mass of British industry put together—London.

At Olympia and the White City there were just over 700 different types of exhibit, representing textiles, furniture, and the light industries generally, shared between 1560 exhibitors. A Monitor survey discloses that just about half, 760, of these exhibitors were firms centered in or around London.

London Represented

Only at Castle Bromwich, where the heavy industries have been on show, has London not been the dominating industrial area; but even here the capital city has not been entirely out of the picture.

In London the pottery section was almost the only one in which London was not itself strongly represented. On the other hand in some of the sections the exhibitors were 100 per cent London firms.

Out of 13 firms showing analytical and research chemicals, 12 were London firms; of 15 showing fine chemicals, 13 were from London; of 19 showing heavy chemicals, 10 were from London.

In textiles, clothing and such industries, London took a smaller but no less distinct or significant part. Of Beachwear exhibitors 40 per cent were Londoners, of those showing sportswear, 50 per cent. About a third of those in the blankets and quilts section were London firms, about 40 per cent in furnishing fabrics, a quarter in suitings and a third in tweeds.

Wide Variety

London claimed 70 per cent of cosmetics exhibitors, 70 per cent in perfumery, and 60 per cent in skin foods.

In the section known as fancy goods, which covered such products as advertising novelties, arts and crafts and souvenir articles, London also showed strongly, with 50 per cent of the 80-odd exhibitors of advertising novelties and 60 per cent of exhibitors of "Wooden Fancy Articles."

In furniture the hand of the Empire's capital was also fairly stamped. Some 30 firms showed antique reproduction furniture. Of these 14 were London manufacturers, and another 10 were from High Wycombe, in the countryside not far from London. In dining-room and drawing-room furniture 71 out of 125 were London exhibitors, and 21 High Wycombe.

Among such products as pianos, leather goods, office appliances, stationery and radio, London was also to the forefront. Of paper manufacturers, for instance, London claimed 15 out of 20. Exhibitors of cameras numbered nine, eight from London, and exhibitors of ciné projectors 13, 12 from London. In the plastics section exhibitors showing moldings numbered 22 of which total London laid claim to 16.

Little Competition

In the "Scientific and Optical Instruments" department there was little competition with the capital. Seven out of seven astronomical instrument makers, 12 out of 14 exhibitors of laboratory equipment, nine out of nine meteorological instrument firms, six out of nine telescope manufacturers—such figures tell their own tale.

Among manufacturers of sports goods London was also to the fore. Half or more of the goods shown were, according to the data supplied, of London manufacture. With toys and games the same story was true. London sponsored seven out of 14 constructional toy firms, 15 out of 21 doll firms, 11 out of 17 among suppliers of educational toys. Other figures were 30 out of 42 for indoor games, seven out of 20 for strong toys, six out of 11 for tool sets, and six out of 13 for toy cars.

Finally in watches and clocks London laid hold of the lion's share. Out of a total of 18 exhibitors listed under "Clocks," 17 were Londoners, as were all the 10 listed under "Electric Clocks."

Yet this exhibition has been the largest yet held of British goods and has brought buyers at special air, boat and train fares from many parts of the world.

The Empire section has been another interesting feature, with the Irish Free State and Canada in ascendance, and with Malta as a new exhibitor.

The Sphinx and Court Wigs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It has fallen to the lot of a British Lord Chief Justice to discover why the Egyptian Sphinx has a dignity all its own. It is because the sphinx wears a "full-bottomed wig," which that relic of 5000-years-ago Pharaohs had bequeathed to the present-day occupants of the Bench in Britain.

The British Lord Chief Justice who has made this discovery is Lord Hewart. He has just disclosed it at a banquet given at Birmingham. "A judge," Lord Hewart said, "is required to exhibit profound and permanent impartiality but at the beginning he has only just left the bar, where his clients probably expected of him a complete and invincible partisanship.

"He must be at one and the same time a cold and remote figure, but somehow also a man of the world.

"He must be a miracle of experience, knowledge and sympathy; but he must also be capable at decent intervals of asking such questions as 'What is a Test match?' and 'Who is Gracie Fields?'

"Nothing can produce such wonderful results except, first a prolonged and severe training at the bar; and, second, a full-bottomed wig.

"The stimulative advantages of that headdress were recognized by the wise men of old when they set it upon the head of the sphinx in an effort to represent the first and last of the mysteries that no one could fathom."

So now it is clear where a British judge gets his dignity. It cannot be from the "bar" because nobody associates that quality with barristers, however often they may say "My Lud." Yet nobody can contradict a Lord Chief Justice, so it must be the wig.

Old State Carriages of Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Florence, already rich in art collections and museums of all kinds, has recently added to its treasures a fine collection of old state carriages which have been assembled in the south wing of the Pitti Palace.

Until lately the carriages have been preserved in the old buildings of the Royal Stables, the greater part of which are now occupied by the Royal Institute of Applied Arts. The decision to bring these splendid examples of old coach building to a more central position and display them to advantage is warmly approved.

The most ancient of these carriages (dating from the seventeenth century) was bought in Milan for the Duchy of Modena. Its panels are beautiful in design and painted in rich colors with groups of figures. Another fine carriage of plated silver was formerly the possession of the King of Naples and passed later to the House of Savoy; its royal arms are in high, gilded relief.

Several of the carriages are handsomely colored and gilded and lined and cushioned with velvets, satins and brocades.

This new museum also contains harness trappings, in colored and gilded leather and embossed and chiseled metal, adorned with tassels and decorations in silk and galloon. One of these sets was used at the coronation in Milan of Ferdinand of Austria. Further exhibits comprise a couple of finely decorated sedan chairs—a collection of water-color drawings and colored prints representing old liveries and favorite horses of the Kings of Italy.

Call Turkeys Unprofitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Feb. 26—Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Baker, who are, perhaps, the most successful turkey ranchers in the United States, are about to retire from the growing of fowl because wealthy gentleman farmers have so disrupted the industry that it is no longer profitable, it was announced here today. Mr. and Mrs. Baker came here from New York 24 years ago and purchased "Comegy's Bight," on the Chestertown River, where they established their turkey-raising business, selling between 6000 and 7000 fowl annually.

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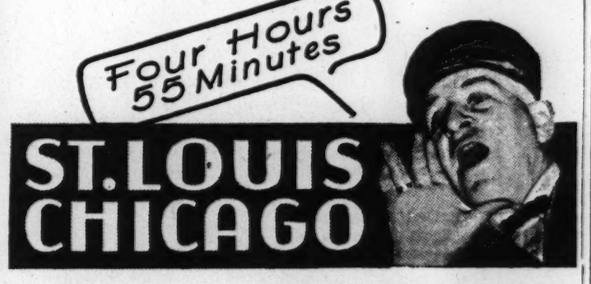

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The Home Forum

A Pin From Paris

THERE was a pin in the letter from Paris, holding the three pages of mauve letter paper together. It was a shiny, fairly new pin, but still an ordinary pin, the kind that comes in rows stuck through pale blue paper in a package.

And yet, was it so ordinary? I held it up for a moment, twirling it in my fingers before depositing it, as I intended to do, in the basket for pins and paper clips on my desk.

"I OUGHT TO preserve this pin," I paused to reflect. "I could pierce through a card and label it 'The Pin from Paris.' And then, when I came to the chimney corner period, I could take it out with all the other mementoes I have not yet started preserving and think what a wonderful pin it was.

"How it had been made in some charming old French factory with ivy growing up its crumbling walls, so much more picturesque than our bare American boxes of glass and steel; how, probably, peasants in smocks and wooden shoes had attended its preparation for the market; how it had emerged from some tumbled little shop in company with identical sister pins, perhaps served in a famous dressmaking establishment or helped in the sewing of hand-made lingerie in somebody's home, knocked about in one way or another and finally landed within reach of the letter-writer who thoughtlessly bound her pages with it and sent it on its long voyage across the ocean to me.

"And then I could think about Paris—the Paris I have read about in books, glimpsed in pictures, savored in cookery and perfume, heard about in travel talks, watched in papier-mâché reproduction on the screen—the Paris I have dreamed of for a lifetime, but never palpably seen and felt.

"I WOULD THINK of the Bois de Boulogne, green and shimmering, with smartly dressed children rolling hoops on its garden paths, their *bonnes* in theatrical black and white costumes, grouped on benches into clusters of gossiping heads. Paris in Spring and chestnut blossoms and a rare, ineffable air pervading, as if all the joy in the world were holding convention there and calling it 'Paris in Spring.'

"The Arc de Triomphe, with history forever marching through. A wraith-like file of military figures. How many could I recognize besides Napoleon? The gargoyles of Nôtre Dame, the hill of Montmartre, art and romance climbing up and down. And, oh yes, the Eiffel Tower, which says in movie language: 'The heroine has now arrived in Paris.'

"BUT MORE THAN these landmarks of the guide book, I would think of cobbled pavements, of twisted lanes and alleys, of shabby, low-roofed houses, of people living humbly in them and not knowing that hints of their story had traveled on a pin. I would meditate on the dark mystery of the Seine, the life lurking alongside, crossing and re-crossing its bridges, the crowded medley of the Left Bank.

"The Grand Boulevards, too, I would remember and the distinctly Parisian architecture of the buildings along them, standing as if they had grown there, alike in outward appearance, but each separately emanating the color and flavor of its own experience. The pomp of the Place de l'Opéra, a glittering nocturne, the *haute couture* of mannequins in splendid shops, elegantly repeated at the races, the raucous bustle of traffic, the mass movement of crowds; all would be included.

"But I think, in my chimney-corner, I would linger longest over people in small houses, children playing in narrow streets, crying out in delicious French to one another, the comfortable smell of crusty loaves coming out to them from their mothers' kitchens, grandmothers knitting or making lace, grandfathers sitting in the sun, while youth dashed round the corner, to work or courtship or play, in a burst of the energy of living."

SUCH A COMPOSITE impression of Paris must seem amusing to those who are familiar with the actual city. In it are blended early morning sounds and sights from the second act of "Louise," the long journey through "Les Misérables" in film and novel, "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Counterfeiters," illustrations in magazines, talks with friends, recollections of E. M. Newman and Burton Holmes, the purl of pure French when it is properly spoken, the inviting aspect of brioches in a French restaurant, combined with a strange heterogeny of other rumors, fictions and records.

It may not be the real Paris, but it is the only Paris I know. It is the Paris that is gathered together and revivified for me by a pin—a common, insignificant pin—and the aura of an entire city glowing from it.

THE TELEPHONE PUNCTURED my reverie. All the imaginary bits of Paris that I had been piecing together were scattered at one blow.

"But, by that time," I concluded, "I may have been to Paris myself." So I tossed the pin into the basket for pins and paper clips, and now I cannot distinguish it from any of the others.

MARGARET LLOYD

Sermons in Stones

IT was in a bus, in the far Scottish Hebrides, that I met the Geologist. The occupants, ranged on two hard wooden seats, were hurled sociably to and fro against their neighbors as the roaring vehicle cavorted its way perilously along the sandy road. Directly opposite to me sat an old man with dancing blue eyes. His hair was blown hither and thither, and his coat had long since ceased in any way to match his trousers which bulged and sagged at each side like a pair of panniers. But there was about him an indefinable aliveness which reminded one delightfully of an enquiring island windlet, fresh and new from the sea. Pulling out a handful of stones he leant towards me with all the eagerness of a schoolboy displaying a fistful of glossy chestnuts.

"Look!" he said (and I knew by his voice that he had discovered on the instant that I, too, was an explorer at heart), "These are specimens of the ——," (launching into the incomprehensible language of geology) "and these ——, and these ——," he went on exultantly, dragging more and more rocks from the depths of his amazing coat. Then suddenly, impressively, he leant nearer, clinging to the edge of the bench to keep himself from being bumped on to the floor. "It was I," he concluded triumphantly, "I who first recognized the presence of the anorthositic masses!"

Any conceit there might have been about the announcement was completely outshone by the brilliance of his naïve and generous gratification. He had discovered something and he was glad. And his gladness was so infectious that I felt as jubilant as if I had discovered them myself.

THE PEAT CART jolted leisurely across a long green bog in Donegal. I reclined luxuriously on a pile of turfs, listening to the friendly gossip of the driver.

"Folks say as ye can pick up amethysts, rale amethysts, in Achill, but I've niver been there meself. Him that was uncle to me cousin found one, and rare and beautiful it was for sure," the soft Irish voice went on.

Jewels, real jewels, to be had for the finding! I felt half ashamed of the delicious thrill of faintly avaricious desire that flamed through me. But, from that day on, my feet guided me unerringly westward, in and out round the soft windings of the Irish roads towards the land of jewels.

IT WAS LATE one August evening that I found myself on the lonely cliff path that led to the old amethyst beds of Achill. Above, a solitary hawk flew out from the rocks to hover, motionless and watchful, a quivering speck against the immensity of the sky. Far below, a frail curragh tossed between the waves, the lone fisherman within it scarcely distinguishable. On and on I pressed, ever more eagerly, till topping a headland I came unexpectedly in sight of the beds, two black scars of peat and stone on the hillside. I began to run. A minute later I was down on my knees, fingering tiny crystals of pale amethyst.

Oblivious to all else, I searched up and down, digging into the soil with my hands to find larger specimens. Then, when I had clutched all I could hold, I washed them under the tiny waterfall of a near-by burn. To my delight, this doubly enhanced their beauty. Clean and wet, with their colors twice as deep, they lay sparkling in my hand. I poured the little glistening pile carefully on to a boulder and hunted for more.

AT LENGTH SOMETHING impelled me to raise my eyes; and, as I looked up and out, gradually but vividly I became aware of the world that encircled me. Here too lay beauty, amethyst beauty of the gentlest most delicate hues. Deep purple rocks lined the sheltered bay with its arc of white shingles. Above and around me towered heather-clad mountains. And far, far away, out over the tossing Atlantic, beyond the mist-capped island of Clare, lay shadowy dream islands, rising and fading into the soft violet horizon.

Of a sudden my long-sought treasures seemed small and insignificant compared with this violet wonder, so exquisite in its faint colors and yet so strong and magnificent in its width and vastness. Unheeded, the shining mauve crystals dropped soundlessly from my hands on to the spongy black soil, and a great quietness stole over me. It was almost dark when I picked up my jewels and stepped softly back along the narrow cliff path.

A. D. F. L.

Little Cactus

NO QUAINT fairy beauty aids you
That is granted to the fern;
But a prickly, bright perverseness
Greets the seasons' calm return.

Yet I stand in rapt amazement,
For today you bear a bloom—
Frail, and pink-lipped as a dryad,
Caught within a city room!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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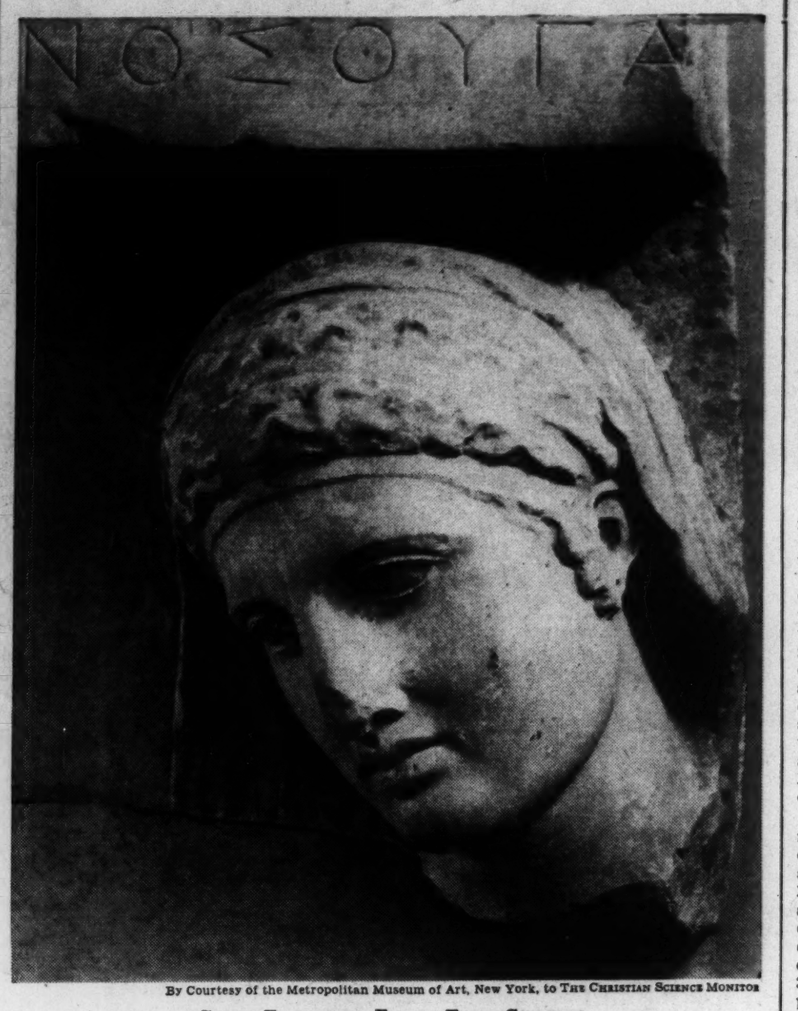

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREEK FRAGMENT: END OF FIFTH CENTURY

THIS fragment of ancient Greek sculpture is referred to as the Lansdowne Stele. It is part of a gravestone of the type which was carved by the Greeks for such commemorative purpose. From the complete funeral steles which remain, we deduce that the finest sculptural effort was dispensed in making memorials, and that the Greeks generally portrayed the departed in a supreme moment.

Carved of Pentelic marble, this fragment is said to belong to a great monument of the Pheidian School. There remain the head of a woman and a part of the pediment bearing some clear Greek lettering. It is believed that the woman was seated and that there was a second figure carved on the stele. The inscription of dedication mentions a daughter and father.

The face bears the thoughtful expression characteristic of the portraits of this time. The wavy hair is held in place by fillets, a veil hangs gracefully from the top of the head. The Greek sculptor could combine a mood of tranquillity with a sense of liveliness. His great gift lay in temperateness, in his capacity for balance, and co-ordination. There was neither understatement, nor excess; but a splendid breadth in characterization, a sensitive indication of character.

Mendelssohn, the Lad, Meets Goethe

THE story of Mendelssohn's life is in strong contrast to those of the great composers who preceded him. They all but one had sprung from the ranks of the people, and most of them had been obliged to fight their way to success, and to pass through stern ordeals in learning the mastery of their art. He was the first who came of a rich family, and enjoyed the apparent advantages of able instructors to guide his youthful steps, and careful and wise friends and relations to superintend the system of his education; and what is still more exceptional, a constant flow of success. . . .

The young musician's powers developed at a wonderful speed; in fact it is probable that no other human being except Mozart ever had such natural gifts. His memory and facility in playing an instrument were as remarkable as his powers in composition, and even from his boyhood he developed such a talent for extemporising as has rarely been heard of. By the time he was twelve years old he had written a couple of operas, and a psalm with extremely elaborate vocal writing in it, and many other works of less magnitude, and his fame began to be noised abroad. Old Zelter was very anxious that he should not be spoilt, and was chary in his praises to the boy; but his amazement at his pupil's precocious powers was so great that he made up his mind to show him to Goethe at Weimar. The meeting was brought about in 1821, when the boy was thirteen years old, and the old poet was so delighted with him that the visit, which was intended only to last a fortnight, extended to a month, the latter sixteen days of which were spent in Goethe's own house. Goethe made him play to him frequently, and tested his powers in extemporising, in playing all sorts and styles of music, and also in reading, and even in deciphering a rough manuscript of Beethoven's. The opinion he formed of him was the very highest imaginable. . . .

In the latter part of . . . 1829, he came back to London, and it is surprising and interesting to find him writing of that town as "indescribably beautiful." He was extremely happy, and made the people he was with happy, too, and no doubt gave rise to plenty of regret when he left at last for Berlin in November.

He stayed at home in the winter, and then started on a new journey in the direction of Italy. On his way he paid another visit to Goethe at Weimar, and a most interesting visit it was. Goethe was getting to care less and less for much company, but Mendelssohn's arrival evidently brightened him, and he was sociable as of old with his lively young friend. The pianoforte, after long silence, was opened again, and every morning the old poet had what he called his music lesson; which consisted in listening to Mendelssohn for an hour or so while he played to him a quantity of music of all styles, and as Goethe would have it, in chronological order. Mendelssohn described him as sitting in a dark corner like a Jupiter Tonans with his old eyes flashing fire; occasionally criticising, and making favourable or questioning remarks. After dinner they used to talk, and Goethe poured out wise and pointed words which Mendelssohn in his able way commemorated.—C. HUBERT H. PARRY, M. A., Mus. Doc., in "Studies of Great Composers." (London: Routledge; New York: Dutton.)

,,Obywatele świata"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W DZIEJACH świata nigdy nie było tak powszechnego zainteresowania rządami narodów jak obecnie. Stosunek obywateli do państwa czy narodu jest przedmiotem pilnego rozważania wielu ludzi. Jakie są obowiązki państwa względem obywateli i jakie są obowiązki obywateli względem państwa? Powyższe dwa pytania stanowią żywotną kwestię, która musi być należycie rozstrzygnięta.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska pytania te rozwiązuje całkowicie, ponieważ jej podręcznik, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), dzieło Mary Baker Eddy, daje prawdziwe pojęcie rządu i człowieka, którymi Bóg rządzi. Przeto wszelki rzeczywisty rząd należy do Boga, Najwyższego Władcy jedynego duchowego wszechświata; właściwe więc zrozumienie Boga daje człowiekowi możność znalezienia odpowiedzi na powyższe pytania jak również i na każde inne pytanie, nasuwające się w ludzkim doświadczeniu.

Ażeby dać odpowiedź na wszystkie pytania, dotyczące ludzkich rządów, musimy pierwej posiąść zrozumienie Boga i Jego rządów. Apostoł Jan mówi: „Bóg jest Miłością" (Z I Listu Jana 4:8), a chrześcijanie zawsze zwracali się do Boga, Miłości, jako do Dawcy wszelkiego dobra. Czyż Miłość mogłaby zamierzyć jakikolwiek kres swoim darom, przeznaczonym dla Jej umiłowanych? Nigdy! Przeto Wiedza Chrześcijańska, objawiająca obecność najwyższej szczodrobliwości, naucza nas, że wszystko możemy mieć od Boga. Czasami jednak obywatele oczekują wszystkiego co jest dobre od państwa, pokładając tym sposobem nadzieję nie w Bogu a w ludzkim pojęciu rządu. Tak jak dziecko, które musi być prowadzone przez swych rodziców ku doskonałej a nieskończonej przyczynie, ku bezkresnemu źródłu dobra, tak i obywatele powinni uczyć się patrzeć na rządy Boże, jako na jedynie rzeczywiste.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawiła światu Boga jako Zasadę boską; wytłumaczyła mu, że Zasady boskiej nie można prosić o wszelkie rzeczy; nie można też liczyć na wywieranie wpływu na Zasadę; nikt nie może również myśleć, że jest specjalnie przez Zasadę uprzywilejowany. Zasada boska musi być zrozumiana i wyrażona, każdy bowiem winien zadośćuczynić żądaniom Zasady. Mrs. Eddy mówi: „Któżby, stojąc przy szkolnej tablicy, prosił zasadę matematyki o rozwiązanie zadania? Reguła jest już ustalona i zadaniem naszym jest znalezienie rozwiązania" (Science and Health, str. 3). Zasada boska ustaliła regułę, my zaś z godnie z tą regułą musimy rozwiązać zagadnienie.

Czasami śmiertelnicy buntują się przeciw takiemu pojęciu Zasady i tęsknią do bardziej ludzkiego rozumienia Boga, które ich do niczego nie zobowiązuje. Często nęci ich myśl, że mogą otrzymać coś nic w zamian nie dając. Niekiedy, zamiast trzymać siebie w karności i posłuszeństwie regułom boskim celem zadośćuczynienia żądaniom Zasady, śmiertelnicy wolą myśleć o Bogu jako o pobłażliwym rodzicu, który z miłością skłonny jest omijać wszelkie reguły.

A więc prawidłowe pojęcie Boga, jasno sobie uświadomione przez studjowanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, zawiera w sobie fakt, że Bóg jest i Zasadą i Miłością. Nie może być Miłości bez Zasady, ani Zasady bez Miłości.

Kto chętnie przyjmuje pojęcie Boga jako Zasadę i Miłość i wyrasta z dziecinnej myśli o Bogu, jako niezmiernie pobłażliwym rodzicu, ten ma zdrową podstawę jasnego myślenia o istocie ludzkich rządów i ludzkiego obywatelstwa. Posiada on przygotowanie do pomagania przy kształtowaniu się właściwych stosunków między narodami świata i ich rządami. Zrozumie on wtedy, czego powinien się spodziewać od siebie i od innych jako obywateli.

Zasada i Miłość to synonimy Boga. A więc obywatel, spełniający włożone nań obowiązki, winien zrozumieć dwa te aspekty Umysłu. Miłość daje odpowiedź na zagadnienia, dotyczące rządu i obywatelstwa oraz na wszelkie inne zagadnienia, a przeznaczeniem duchowego, należycie zastosowanego, zrozumienia Miłości jest ułożenie harmonijnych stosunków między państwem i jego obywatelami. Przeto Wiedza Chrześcijańska, głębiej zrozumiana i praktykowana, usunie wszelkie zatargi pomiędzy ludźmi i narodami. Przez nią rozpoznamy, że indywidualny obywatel winien stosować prawo Miłości i dopomagać w podtrzymywaniu sprawiedliwego rządu; i że państwo również winno pełnić prawo Miłości względem indywidualnego obywatela.

Możemy zawsze pójść za tym cudownym wezwaniem: „Obywatele świata, przyjmijcie ‚wolność chwały dziatek Bożych' i bądźcie wolni!" (Science and Health, str. 227).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Characteristically Scotch

OF THE many qualities which constitute Scotland's heritage on the physical and moral side courage, loyalty and endurance are perhaps the most conspicuous.

The very configuration of our country tends towards independence of character and self-reliance, and it may well be said that the hills of Scotland have taken no small part in producing that courage for which its people have always been distinguished. The men of the hills are ever good fighters; they are sound in wind and limb, keen of eye, and have steady heads. Endurance during times of privation (an almost chronic state in Scotland) has ever been a characteristic of mountain races. It is the outcome of poverty of soil, chiefly due to high altitude and to severe climatic conditions. From endurance, too, springs the proverbial thrift of the Scotsman, or his appreciation of "value for work."

By isolation, through difficulties of access and transport, Highlanders are thrown of necessity upon their own resources. One glen is divided from another by impassable mountains, and though, on the map, people may appear to be living only a few miles apart, in practice there may be twenty or thirty miles of distance between them so far as communications are concerned. This was exemplified some years ago when the writer, then a junior army officer, requested the War Office to erect a rifle range in a glen lying parallel to another in which a range had already been installed. The official reply was a refusal, on the ground that "as the crow flies the two places are only five miles apart"; but it led to the somewhat ill-disciplined retort:—"My men are not crows, cannot fly, and have in consequence to walk twenty-two miles."

The people of a country thus divided by nature were also inevitably divided amongst themselves, and the clan system, with its attendant narrowness of outlook and inter-jealousies, was a natural consequence. On the other hand, this system engendered a community and family feeling, and clansmen were bound with intense loyalty to their own leaders and clan members. Though the Scottish clans and septs were always at variance with each other, an innate and passionate love of their native hills and glens always brought them together against outside aggression, when a common interest made them forget their tribal feuds.—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, in "A Scotsman's Heritage." (London: Alexander Maclehose.)

Coming Events

TODAY was lazy warm.
A distant town hall clock
Drowsed twelve, then one.
The crowing of a cock
Sounded as if spring planting was all done.
A muffled hammers' echo brought to play
The dreamy musings of a summer day.

The calendar read March—
But I say June
Looked in on me today,
Two months too soon.

RUTH D. SMITH

"Citizens of the world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER in the world's history has there been so general an interest in the government of nations. The relationship between the citizen and the state or nation is being carefully considered by a vast multitude of people. What does the state owe the citizen? What does the citizen owe the state? These two questions constitute a vital issue which must be rightly solved.

Christian Science presents the complete solution to these questions. Its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, presents the true concept of government and of man as governed by God. All real government is vested in God, the Supreme Ruler of the one spiritual universe, and it is through the right understanding of God that one is able to apprehend the answer to this, as well as to all other questions arising in human experience.

To answer all questions as to human government we must gain an understanding of God and His government. The Apostle John tells us that "God is love" (I John 4:8), and Christians have always turned to God, Love, as the Giver of all good. What limit could Love put upon its gifts to its beloved? None! And Christian Science, revealing the presence of supreme munificence, is teaching us to look to God for everything. Sometimes the citizen looks to the state for all good, thus relying upon a human concept of government instead of on God. Even as a child needs to be directed by its parents to the perfect and infinite cause, the limitless source of good, so must the citizen learn to look to God's government as the only real government.

Christian Science has given to the world the revelation of God as divine Principle. It has explained that one cannot beg Principle for anything. One does not expect to overpersuade Principle. One does not feel entitled to any special privilege from Principle. Divine Principle is to be understood and expressed, and each one must fulfill the requirements of Principle. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 3): "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution." Divine Principle has established the rule, and we must work out the problem according to this rule.

Mortals sometimes rebel at this concept of Principle and yearn for a more human thought of God which carries with it no obligations. They are often tempted to feel that they can get something for nothing. It may seem more comfortable to think of God as an indulgent parent who is lovingly inclined to forgo any rules, than it is to discipline oneself in order that the divine rules may be obeyed and the demands of Principle fulfilled.

The correct concept of God, as clearly perceived through the study of Christian Science, thus includes the fact that God is Principle, as well as Love. There could be no Love without Principle, nor could there be Principle without Love.

When one is willing to accept the concept of God as Principle and Love, and to grow out of the childish thought of God as an over-indulgent parent, he will have a sound basis for clear thinking on the subject of human government and citizenship. He will be prepared to help bring about right relationship between the people of the world and their governments. He will understand what he should expect of himself and of others as citizens.

Principle and Love are synonyms for God. So in the fulfillment of the duties incumbent upon him the citizen should understand these two aspects of Mind. Love gives the answer to the problems of government and citizenship, as to all problems, and the spiritual understanding of Love rightly applied is destined to bring about harmonious relations between the state and its citizens. Thus Christian Science, as it is more fully understood and practiced, will abolish all friction between men and nations. Through it, it will be discerned that the individual citizen must carry out the law of Love, in helping to support a righteous government, and that the state must also fulfill the law of Love towards the individual citizen.

We may well accept that wonderful offer ever open to us (Science and Health, p. 227), "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Children and Echo

BY THE stone wall we stood
And then we called,
And from the barn,
The empty, the gray-walled,

The answer came
On the last note alone
With airy mocking
Of each changing tone.

Singly and then in chorus
Of halloos
We loosed our voices,
Heard the echo choose

Its clear-cut answer
Calm, fastidious,
Disdainful of our clamor
And of us

Till little Catherine
Reached for my hand
Pressing against me
Trying to understand,

And Meg turned towards me
With a widening eye:
"Who's that?" I felt the barn
Wait my reply.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 13-14

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937

Linaria Crew Still Defiant; Face Inquiry

Conspiracy to Interfere With Ship's Progress May Be Alleged

British Law Strict

Their Government Refuses to Intervene in Case of Nitrate Shipment

Quietly and with formal parliamentary procedure, the crew of the freighter Linaria, a little group of sober-eyed British war veterans, huddled this afternoon about a small stove in the tiny unlighted fo'castle of the ship, to pledge continued defiance of British, American and union regulations which would compel them to carry nitrate to the Spanish insurgents.

The only ray of encouragement to buoy up hope as they continued their "stay-in" strike in the heatless and lightless collier which has now discharged its cargo of Russian coal was the visit yesterday of a delegation from the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Today word was received from London that the British Government has refused to intervene on their behalf, the United States neutrality regulations were interpreted as permitting shipment of nitrate to Spain, their own union was said to be sending orders that they must not violate the agreement in the articles they signed when they shipped, the possibility arose that they would face a British Naval Court of Inquiry here, and the United States Department of Labor considered the question of the loss of their position as bona-fide seamen if their agreement is violated.

There is also the possibility that the United States Department of Labor at Washington may be called upon for a decision if the men insist upon being paid off here, in violation of the articles they signed on joining the ship, and if their request for free transportation back to their home port in England is not granted by the operators of the ship or the Government—which has already refused to act in this direction.

Under normal circumstances seamen of all nationalities are allowed to remain 60 days in the United States to allow them to ship out on some other vessel. But if the crew of the Linaria are paid off in Boston undr these circumstances, without transportation home, the question arises, according to maritime authorities, whether the United States would consider them bona-fide seamen since they would have violated their agreement.

It was understood this morning that the United States representative of the British National Union for Seamen, to which all members of the Linaria crew belong, has received orders from the union headquarters in England to proceed from New York to Boston today and to order the crew to live up to their agreement in the signed articles.

The story hinges on a charter, obtained by owners of the Linaria, to carry a cargo of nitrate from Hopewell, Va., to Seville, Spain. When the crew learned about it, they balked. Appeal to the British Consul General at Boston caused a cable to be sent to the British Board of Trade, before a ruling was made against the men. Then the men cabled Major Clement Atlee, British Laborite leader, for help, as follows:

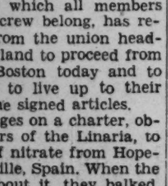
"Crew of Linaria appeal to you to rise in Parliament to protest us in our right not to ship war materials to Fascist Spain. Consul intimidated. Legal pressure. Cable advice." Amplification of the meaning of the "Consul intimidated" portion of the cable was refused by Alex Robson, spokesman for the crew.

Major Atlee brought the plight of the seamen before Parliament at once in an "emergency question," asking if the Foreign Secretary had instructed the British Consul General in Boston to support the crew in their refusal to remain on board their ship if the nitrate was shipped to Spain.

Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied: "There is no ground on which His Majesty's Government could intervene. I understand nitrate is not on the list of commodities prohibited by the Non-Intervention Committee, and carriage of nitrate on British ships to Spain is not prohibited under the Merchant Shipping Act."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally overcast and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 20's; Saturday generally fair; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; colder in the east portion tonight; Saturday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds over the south portion and fresh north winds shifting to strong west and northwest over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	20	Minneapolis	12	8
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	18	18	New York	22	22
Denver	6	6	Norfolk	23	23
Jacksonville	42	42	Philadelphia	22	20
Kansas City	20	20	St. Louis	22	22
Los Angeles	48	42	San Francisco	48	44
Miami	60	60	Washington	24	26

A—8 a. m., E. S. T.
B—Minimum. For 24 hours ending 8 a. m., E. S. T.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, ——; height, ——.
Saturday, 12:15 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

Curley Gubernatorial Cost Report Under Fire

Boston News Today

Quinn Accounting Declared Illegal

J. Walter Quinn "committed a corrupt practice" in rendering the account of "the Curley for Governor Campaign Committee" for James M. Curley's 1934 gubernatorial expenses, according to a report from the justices of the Municipal Court to the justices of the Superior Court filed today.

Charles H. McGlue was chairman of the Curley campaign committee and J. Walter Quinn acted as treasurer. They reported the receipt and expenditure of some $70,000. According to his own report, the former Governor stated that there had been "no monies received" and recorded "a solitary item of expense: 'July 1, 1934, Curley for Governor campaign committee: $3500.'"

But a short time after the report was being made public in Suffolk Superior Courthouse, Mr. Curley retained Joseph A. Scolponette to inaugurate similar actions against virtually every candidate for a major political office in the last 10 years.

"They are just trying to find a goat," he declared. "It is significant that no question has been raised against campaign committee papers by the Secretary of State's office since the Corrupt Practices Act was enacted. The answer is that the mayoralty campaign is on."

Some prominent candidates who would come under Mr. Scolponetti's investigation include former Governor Joseph B. Ely, Gen. Charles H. Cole, one-time gubernatorial candidate, former Senator Henry Parkman Jr., former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, John W. Haigis, whom Mr. Curley defeated in 1934, and former Representative and House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall.

Fails to Locate Disabled Ship

Going to the aid of the line trawler Gossoon yesterday morning after she radioed that she had dropped her propeller, the Coast Guard Cutter Thetis expected to have her in tow soon after noon. Instead, however, she was still searching for the schooner at noon today.

The Gossoon, with her crew of 23, had vanished when the patrolboat reached the position which had been given by radio.

All night the Thetis circled the waters about 140 miles east of Boston, over Georges Bank, gradually working in toward shore in case the Gossoon had raised her riding sail and had moved off slowly toward home. This morning the coast guard cutter Chelan joined in the search.

The Gossoon is owned by the O'Hara Brothers of Boston.

Mayoralty Drive Getting Under Way

Preliminary rumbles of what promised to be a sharply contested mayoralty race in Boston next November were heard today at City Hall as Malcolm E. Nichols, former mayor, and Maurice J. Tobin, city councilor, set their campaign machinery in first gear for a spurt forward.

Former Mayor Nichols who sat in City Hall from 1926 to 1929 and lost out to Mayor Mansfield by only 1700 votes in 1933, today announced the receipt of 40,000 pledge cards in his private poll of Boston voters. Mr. Nichols laid his defeat in 1933 to the last-minute entrance of Henry Parkman Jr. into the race. Mr. Parkman polled 35,000 supposedly Nichols votes.

WPA Rolls Drop About 1000 a Week

Nearly 1000 WPA employees a week have been dropped from the WPA rolls in Massachusetts since Jan. 1 because of improved financial conditions, it was announced yesterday by Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator.

The workers were dropped, according to the Administrator, after a state-wide check on the private fortunes of relief workers, in an effort to weed out from the rolls those who could no longer be classed as in need of help. No figures are available, he said, on the number of persons who have taken the places of those dropped.

A saving of approximately $20,000 on the monthly pay roll will be made in the near future, Colonel McDonough said, by requiring 249 workers to take a cut in working hours scheduled to bring them within the security wage level.

Pears and Peaches Entering Markets

South America again contributes new items to the list of fruits available in Boston markets this week end. From Argentina come good-sized Bartlett pears with a delicious aroma, which sell for 75¢ cents a dozen. From Chile—at 15 cents each, however—come large Elberta peaches.

Other newcomers for the season are seedless grapes and Oregon winter Nellis pears of the russet type, selling at 40 to 45 cents a pound and 45 to 50 cents a dozen, respectively.

The outstanding price change this week is the sudden rise in vegetable prices—onions in particular, which are now selling for from 4 to 6 cents a pound, which is a jump of 3 cents over last week's prices. Potatoes, though, remain at 47 to 59 cents a peck and spinach at 15 to 21 cents a peck.

Hothouse tomatoes are now at the height of their season and are priced at 45 to 50 cents a pound. Hothouse rhubarb is popular, too, and is selling at 15 to 18 cents a pound.

A domestic cheese known as Chantelle, which is similar to the French Port du Salut, is becoming popular at 40 cents a pound.

Plans to Enforce Club Law Pressed

Prospects of having restrictive laws regarding night clubs permanently enforced in Boston were increasing today.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, it was said, will insist on such enforcement at a meeting with members of the State and Boston liquor licensing commissions this afternoon.

Lack of enforcement of the 1 a. m. closing law was disclosed recently by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who ordered two policemen stationsd temporarily in each club to ensure closing at the required time.

The conference today is intended to iron out the question of responsibility for seeing the clubs close promptly. The police have been saying it is up to the liquor licensing boards and they have been saying it is up to the police.

In the meantime, the investigation of crime conditions in Brookline was reopened as new charges involving two town officials were reported to have been submitted to Distric Attorney Edmund R. Dewing. The charges were that the officials had knowingly tolerated underworld activities.

Borrowing Outside Debt Limit Hit by Newton Representative

Legislative Hearings

If Massachusetts cities and towns continue the "deadly policy" of borrowing money to pay current expenses, "nothing but disaster can result," Representative William B. Baker, of Newton, warned today while the House Committee on Ways and Means was considering a bill to allow cities and towns to borrow outside their debt limit in 1037.

The bill discussed permits cities and towns to borrow outside the debt limit one half of 1 per cent of its average valuation for the past thre years for welfare, soldiers' relief and federal relief projects other than PWA.

Representative Baker, serving as a member of the committee, argued heatedly with Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts, whose department audits municipal books and maintains a close watch on municipal finance.

When Representative Baker challenged the wisdom of extending by this bill a borrowing act passed in 1933 for the relief of cities and towns, and termed the borrowing policy unwise, Mr. Waddell retorted: of the purpose of this bill

Represntative Baker replied:

"You know what I say is the true picture so why don't you say so instead of trying to kid this committee."

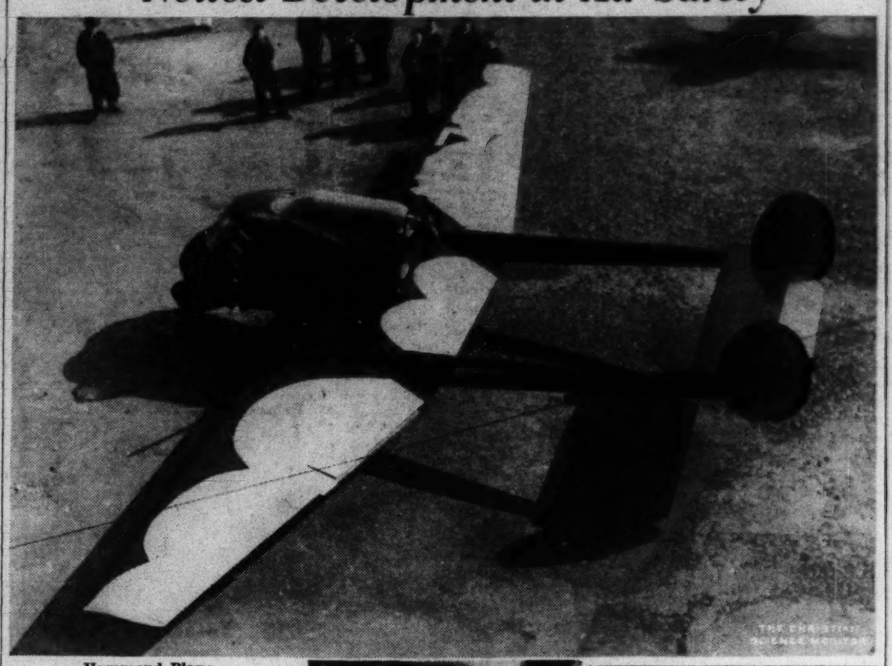
Mr. Waddell, pointing out that cities and towns have sharply reduced their total debt since 1933, claimed there is no danger in the borrowing policy.

Several mayors were present to favor the legislation, which they said would enable them to spend the cost of the depression of several years, instead of loading it upon the taxpayers at this time.

Others who favored legislation were Mayors Dewey G. Archambault of Lowell and Weston U. Friend of Gloucester.

Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, presented the only opposition. "We have got to stop this borrowing," he said, "It is about time that municipalities met their bills and paid them."

Newest Development in Air Safety



Hammond Plane
Flivver Aircraft Developed for the Department of Commerce Is Hailed for Its Many Safety Features

Mrs. Bessie Harkness Love
Pilot for the Department of Commerce

Harvard Parley Told Court Plan Upsets Industry

American business is once again in danger of being unsettled by the specter of personal and possibly despotic government, eventuating from the President's proposal to enlarge the United States Supreme Court.

James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, thus expressed business's so-far little articulated viewpoints on the court plan just before the start of the second Harvard-Yale-Princeton conference on public affairs, which opened at Cambridge today.

Business is now threatened with the destruction of the one sea-anchor to which it has clung—the sea-anchor of law, Mr. Hook said. Business is not so much affrighted by what President Roosevelt might do with a compliant court, but rather with what some future President might do with such a court.

Mr. Hook was entering a conference, which is undertaking the discussion of a vast range of contemporary, social, economic and political problems. He pointed out that the President's plan, by placing the future of the court in an equivocal position, places all problems, those of labor as well as of business, under a cloud of ambiguity which cannot but impair the effective operation of democratic free enterprise.

The whole gigantic fabric of industry, upon which the nation depends for its livelihood, has been built to a great extent upon law, Mr. Hook said. During the depression the rapid series of reform measures deprived business of the usual economic certainties upon which it operates best. The law, however, remains something of a pole star.

Mr. Hook declared that the proposed conversion of the court into a telescoping accordion of potential liberalism and conservatism cannot but disadvantage labor as well as business.

To what extent has the depression revolutionized the traditional relationship between State and Federal Governments?

The answer to this and other questions will be sought throughout the two days of round-table discussions at the conference on public affairs which opened this noon.

Leverett Saltonstall, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, opened the conference, which is being attended by authorities in the governmental, educational and economic field.

The five scheduled round-table discussions are closed to the public, in order to encourage outspoken views on controversial issues. From the anvil of discussion, final conclusions are to be embodied in five 10-minute reports at the close of the conference.

The agenda asserts that the purpose of this conference is to provide students with an opportunity to judge the truth or falsity of what they read in textbooks and newspapers and what they hear in class on governmental and economic subjects.

"Half an hour at the same table

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Learner Proves Air Safety Of Flivver Plane

It's unbelievable and your correspondent is still pinching himself just to be sure it wasn't a dream, because if you had told him this morning that he, a veritable "dub as a pilot," would be able to take off and land in a plane, he would have given you the condescending look that such a remark ought to deserve. But the Department of Commerce's Hammond safety design "flivver" plane came into East Boston Airport this morning.

After a practice spin by Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, Department of Commerce air-marking pilot, who is demonstrating the plane Mrs. Love turned over the controls to your somewhat flustered reporter. And its true, we took off and after a short ride around the airport we brought the little craft down, with a few corrections from Mrs. Love into the field.

Mrs. Love, who is one of four women going around the country seeing that air aids and markers are placed to do the most good, enjoyed this reaction of a first flight as she has done this "stunt" on a number of occasions to point out just how "safe" this Hammond plane is.

The Hammond plane, many may recall, is one of the designs pioneered by the Department of Commerce in order to improve the status of private flying in this country. Of a number of designs submitted, Mrs. Love thought that this Hammond craft had just about the ideal characteristics for a plane in which the average person may take up flying.

To show its "safe" characteristics, Mrs. Love did a number of maneuvers with it which would turn the hair of a pilot in a conventional plane. First she "undershot" the field, or began to descend into the field much sooner than one would in a conventional craft. This movement in another plane if carried out at East Boston might cause the pilot to drop into the harbor.

Sport Enthusiasts Rejoice as Snow Covers N. E. Hills

New England's winter sport centers today are wreathed in smiles as open slopes, ski runs and trails lay under their first real blanket of snow this season.

With the promise of continued cold weather and the posssibility of another snow fall before the week end sets in, towns and villages scattered throughout the New England snow belt are today bustling about in preparation for the biggest crowd of winter enthusiasts ever to traverse these snowy terrains.

Inn-keepers and merchants have stocked heavy for the anticipated invading horde; ski tows that have been idle all season creak and groan as they are put in shape for their first run of the year; railroads have scheduled numerous week end and Sunday snow trains; and entertainment committees in the various snow sections have arranged attractive programs.

Ski Jumping Contest

Thousands of snow fans are expected to trek to Gilford, N. H., where New England will see its first major show of ski jumping at the Belknap Recreational Center near Laconia, N. H. Here some of the most famous jumpers in the United States will compete in the championships of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

The championship meet will mark the christening of the towering new jump. This new jump is a 60-meter hill, meaning that the average leap will be about 198 feet. From the starting point to the first level ground at the foot of the hill a jumper will drop a vertical distance of 316 feet while traveling a horizontal distance of 665 feet.

The meet will be held under conditions especially designed to afford spectators the best possible chance of watching and for taking a fling at some skiing themselves, for the ski jump is only part of the big recreation project at Gilford which has been in process for months. There are ski trails, totaling eight miles in length, a toboggan chute,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

24 Per Cent Jump In Total Wages Paid By Bay State Plants

Increase in January Over Same Month Last Year Indicated in Survey of 1700 Representative Manufacturing Concerns

Department of Labor and Industries Finds Tremendous Volume of Orders

Announcement Accompanied by Reports of Labor Unrest Over Wide Field in the Highly Industrialized New England Region

The total amount paid out as wages in 1700 representative Massachusetts manufacturing plants increased 24 per cent for January, 1936, compared with January, 1935, the Department of Labor and Industries reported today.

Their announcement accompanied reports of labor unrest over a wide field in the highly industrialized New England region, and emphasized, in the opinion of observers, that present disturbances result from more factors than just the activity of the Committee on Industrial Organization.

Emergence from the years of the locust, bringing almost unprecedented volumes of new orders to the area's cotton, woolen and shoe industries, has also focused much thought on depression-emphasized hypotheses that the present industrial system needs to be improved through giving those in the lower income brackets more purchasing power. This means, in simple form, higher wages.

Combined with the demand for higher wages is the desire for shorter hours of work, and the recognition of the principle that workers have the right to bargain for such increases collectively.

Such was the general situation in New England today as individual manifestations of a unity of purpose in achieving such goals provided items of news in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Quinn Seeks Settlement As Clyde, R. I., Strikers Await Aid From C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—While labor leaders awaited the aid of John L. Lewis's Committee on Industrial Organization in a strike by members of a United Textile Workers of America affiliate against the Perennial Print & Dye Works at Clyde, R. I., Gov. Robert E. Quinn today instructed Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor, to attempt settlement of the walk-out.

The Governor said he instructed the labor director not only to settle the picketing problem and the objections of the strikers with relation to state police, but also to attempt to bring the management and representatives of the strikers together for a conference. All efforts in this direction so far have failed.

Mr. McMahon was to meet a committee of strikers and union officials early this afternoon to discuss the state police and picketing phases of the strike. The strikers have objected to the use of state police at the mill, claiming the management will not negotiate so long as they are present. They also want as many pickets on duty as there are West Warwick and state police, declaring they have been allowed only eight pickets.

Tension increased in the small industrial towns, as it was claimed that the New England committee of the C. I. O. will send its leaders to Clyde to take over the situation. Thus, for the first time, the C. I. O. will take an active part in a strike by members of the U. T. W. A., one of the international unions which followed Mr. Lewis in his walkout from the American Federation of Labor.

"I'll protect both the workers and the employers in their rights," Governor Quinn said.

He declared he would order state

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Shoe Factories Led Bay State Gain In Employment and Pay

Led by shoe factories, manufacturing activity in Massachusetts—gauged by reports from 1700 plants—increased its number of workers 13 per cent during 1936, and boosted total wage disbursements 26 per cent, the state department of labor and industries announced today.

Haverhill and Brockton, both shoe centers, led the gains.

But in Salem and Lynn today employees and manufacturers were still in conference trying to reach agreements on the flat demands made a week ago for a 15 per cent wage increase. Those two Massachusetts cities and Keene, N. H., remained the only shoe centers where agreements had not been made three days after the executive board of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union had called a general strike in the midst of the big Easter production rush. Within 24 hours some 28 firms had capitulated to the demands, but several plants, said to make men's or children's shoes and hence more or less unaffected by the present seasonal demand were still adamant in their refusal.

Parleys yesterday and last night brought no agreement at Salem and the opposing forces decided to try again today. Five plants remained unsigned there. At Lynn, where the union estimated 88 per cent of the city's shoe workers were already back at work, conferences continued with four factories still unsigned. Keene's single factory also remained unsigned.

Estimates of union leaders in the cities involved placed the number of workers on strike as 1300 in Lynn, 1100 in Salem and 200 in Keene. Officials of the latter factory said, however, only 50 or 60 walked out.

Stay-In Strikers Appear In Groton, Conn., Court On Charges of Trespass

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—The stay-in strikers who were ejected from the Electric Boat Company's plant, 107 in number, marched into town court today to face charges of trespassing, but their cases were continued for one week at the request of Attorney Earl Mathewson of Norwich, defense counsel.

Judge Nathan Belcher of New London occupied the bench, Judge Charles F. Willard of Groton announcing to the defendants and the crowd of strikers that accompanied them that he was withdrawing from the case because of his status as an employee of the company.

After the continuance was granted, Prosecutor Harry C. Grogan called the roll of the 107 names to determine if each defendant was present in the crowded second district hall which was pressed into service as a courtroom. There was a "Here" for every name called.

Attorney Thomas Troland, boat company counsel, attended the brief hearing. To newspaper men he explained that the company's stand on the trespass charges was based on the following sections of the General Statutes:

"Any person who shall, without right, enter or remain upon the premises of another after having been forbidden to do so by the owner of such premises or his authorized agent, either directly or by clear and legible signs posted thereon, shall be fined no more than $50."

The defendants and a large crowd of strikers and sympathizers marched over a mile along Groton's main thoroughfare from their headquarters opposite the boat company plant to the court-room.

When court adjourned all hands joined in singing "Hail, hail, the gang's all here" and marched back to the picket line.

Meanwhile strikers hoped for federal intervention in their dispute with the Electric Boat Company today as picket lines paraded again before the gates of the shipyards, builders of submarines for the U. S. Navy.

State Police Force Sought For Vermont in Pending Bill

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 26—It was a busy week in the old Green Mountain State, with most of the activity centered in the State House here.

Sentiment of rural in favor of establishing a state police force has crystallized in the introduction of a bill in the General Assembly which would create a department composed of a commissioner, deputy commissioner, two clerks and 40 troopers. The measure carries an appropriation of $300,000 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1939.

Under the bill the present motor vehicle police force of 29 officers would be absorbed and incorporated as part of the state police. Present powers of constitutional peace enforcement officers such as sheriffs, constables and local police would be unimpaired but in a measure co-ordinated with the state agency.

The bill will have the support of the powerful farm bloc in the House and observers believe the only bar to passage will be the size of appropriation required.

According to Representative Howard Rice of Brattleboro, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, approximately $1,000,000 in special appropriations have been approved already or asked for under pending bills. Indications that the budget was far out of balance because of these extraordinary demands was intimated on the floor of the House this week by Representative Rice. He warned that unless the Assembly did a right-about-face in the matter of extraordinary expenditures, new sources of revenue must be tapped to pay the bills. As a result, the House defeated the next measure of the kind, which asked $4000 annually to pay expenses of volunteer firemen throughout the State injured or incapacitated in line of duty. This bill had the "backing" of the State Fireman's Association and for the second consecutive session of the Legislature was defeated.

* * *

A favorable report of the Senate Committee on Social Security gives indication that Vermont's Unemployment Insurance Law will be amended so as to cover employers of four persons instead of eight as at present. The bill before being amended in committee reduced the number from eight to one. General sentiment in the House, observers believe, is in favor of the compromise.

* * *

While ratification of the federal child labor amendment continues to be extremely doubtful, an attempt is being made to strengthen the present state laws on child labor. A new bill which seems assured passage fixes a fine of $5000 for manufacture of goods within the State by child labor. It merely puts additional teeth in existing laws.

* * *

Defeat looms in the house on the measure which would increase the cost of fishing licenses from $1 to $1.25 and the price of combination fishing and hunting licenses from $1.50 to $1.75. The increase has the approval of the fish and game department which claims additional funds are needed for the propagation of fish and game.

Governor Aiken's proposal for a "pegged" automobile registration fee of $18 for all weight classifications of cars seems assured of passage but in greatly changed form. Under the original measure all passenger cars would have come under one weight

(Continued on Page 18, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30 Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:42 a. m., 12:58, 3:16, 5:25, 7:34, 9:49.

BOSTON—"Don't Tell the Wife," featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05, 10:30. Stage: The Rite Bros. in "Stars on Parade."

EXETER—"Guns of the Pecos," with Dick Foran. 1:55, 4:50, 7:45. Also "That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons and Gene Raymond. 3:05, 6, 8:55.

REPERTORY — "Human Adventure." 10:30 a.m., 1, 3:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Mediterranean Cruise," "Sunday Roundup," "The Village Blacksmith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jean Muir. 10:30 a. m., 1:33, 4:52, 8:11. Also "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes. 8, 11:38 a. m., 2:17, 6:36, 9:55.

FINE ARTS — "Broken Blossoms," with Dolly Haas. 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "Donald and Pluto," and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

MODERN—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Laughing at Trouble," with Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Music

JORDAN HALL—First Boston recital by Alice Tully, soprano, assisted by the Chardon String Quartet. Arpad Sandor, pianist. 8:20.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Dance at The Sheraton. 8:30.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Egyptian Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Waltham North. 1:41.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION — Dr. Walter Livingston Wright Jr. on "American Campuses in the Near East." Illustrated. 3 Joy Street. 1.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC —Second informal talk on "The Music of Der Ring des Nibelungen," Jordan Hall. 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—South Station for train to Quincy. 2:05. Bus to North Weymouth.

Japanese Women Seen at Start Of Road to Equality

Japanese women stand today at the beginning of the long road leading to equal rights, according to Baroness Shidzué Ishimoto, one of Japan's leading feminists, who arrives in Boston tonight and will speak at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening on "Internationalism and Nationalism in Japan."

Through her book, "Facing Two Ways," and through her previous lectures in American cities, the Baroness has done much to interpret to the women of the United States the aspirations of her fellow women of the United States the aspirations of her fellow women of Japan and the struggle for emancipation from hampering traditions which lies before them.

Baroness Ishimoto's own experience is filled with instances of the effect of these traditions. Although she now supports herself and two sons, she could not obtain her own passport for this trip to America without her husband's application. She said she had been humiliated many times in her work for the Women's Encyclopedia. She could not, for example, rent a room in her own name; she could not make use of the Tokyo Imperial University Library because it is closed to women.

Here, she points out, are some of the conditions with which the Japanese women of today must contend:

Before marriage a woman must obey her father, after marriage her husband. Her husband is head of the family; she waits on him, cooks for him, mends his clothes. She does not meet his friends; when they call, she merely waits on them. In walking, in entering a car, the husband goes first, the wife follows at a respectable distance. A woman may own property before she is married, but after marriage all property belongs to the husband, unless special arrangement has been made before marriage. Baroness Ishimoto took her sister to a bank, before the latter's marriage, intending to deposit a sum of money in her own name. The bank official told them that though her sister had the right to make such an arrangement, actually since the Meiji restoration, only 16 women in Japan have availed themselves of the right to hold independent funds or property. Again, if a woman works after her marriage, her husband can dispose of her earnings in any way he sees fit.

Practically the only public office to which women are admitted is teaching, according to the Baroness. About 30 to 40 per cent of the primary schoolteachers of Japan are women; but the salary of women teachers is about 30 per cent lower than that of men for the same kind of work. Cabinet after Cabinet has ignored the problem of education for women. There are five universities, six colleges, and 74 institutions of higher learning for men in Japan. For women there are two higher normal schools, two business schools, one private medical college and several other private schools. A woman cannot belong to a political party and only 14 years ago was granted the right to be present at a political meeting. The suffrage movement is practically at a standstill now.

Baroness Ishimoto's own experience is said to be a fair illustration of the problems, the obstacles and the sacrifices progressive Japanese women must face. Born into a westernized, well-to-do family, she had the typical childhood of the Japanese aristocracy; was surrounded by maids and ricksha men, attended the Peeresses' School under the personal supervision of the Empress and later married Baron Ishimoto, then a young man with radical ideas.

Even before her marriage Baroness Ishimoto came under the influence of Western culture and ideas of humanism through two Japanese men: her uncle, Mr. Tsurumi, lecturer and writer, and Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Japanese Quaker scholar, who continued Lafcadio Hearn's work of interpreting Japan to the Occident.

Soon after their marriage Baron Ishimoto went to work in a provincial coal mine as a junior engineer at a salary of 43 yen a month. From the sheltered life of a wealthy Japanese girl, Baroness Ishimoto, as a young bride, was suddenly plunged into the poverty and squalor of Japanese coal regions. It was then that she became deeply interested in social problems, in the life of workers and especially of their wives. A few years later the Baron and Baroness took a trip to Europe and America with the view of studying social problems and the labor movements of the West.

Lecturer

Koshiba Studios

Baroness Ishimoto

Speaker Sunday Evening at the Ford Hall Forum on "Internationalism and Nationalism in Japan"

Bridges at Head Of Move to Help Mail Contractors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The general efficiency of the humble star route mail contractor in New England and elsewhere, as well as the expenses incurred by him in equipping himself for his rural mail-carrying pilgrimages, appears to be on the way to substantial Congressional recognition.

Legislation is in the works, under the command of Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Republican, to permit the postmaster-general to retain the present contractors and sub-contractors and give them contracts renewable every four years during good behavior.

The proposal affects 723 star routes in New England with a total mileage of 10,207. "The matter is of great interest to the New England region with its large number of star routes," states Senator Bridges, who heads a subcommittee of the Senate post office committee to study the matter.

Existing contracts in New England and the northeast region expire June 30, and bids for new contracts are already in and normally would be awarded in a few days. However, to prevent issuance of new contracts at this time, Congress plans to extend the existing contracts 60 days while it seeks to frame legislation that will give the contractors a semi-permanent hold on their jobs. The Senate has already passed the 60-day bill and the House is expected to follow suit in a few days.

In reporting favorably from the Senate post office committee a bill to permit non-competitive renewal of existing contracts, Senator Bridges explained:

"This bill recognizes the value of the experience of the various contractors of star routes and the fact that they have equipped themselves at their own expenses for the efficient conduct of their various routes. As a whole, this service rendered by the star route carriers is probably as economical as any comparable service in the Government." The fact that Senator Bridges, a Republican, is leading the efforts to get passed this proposal which was introduced in the Senate by Senator McCarran, a Democrat, and is supported by another Democrat, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, chairman of the post office committee, lends a non-partisan aspect to the plan.

The number of star routes, with their mileage, in the various New England states follow:

Maine, 256 routes, totaling 3894 miles; Massachusetts, 150 routes, 1703 miles; Vermont, 111 routes, 1840 miles; New Hampshire, 96 routes, 1385 miles; Connecticut, 86 routes, 1007 miles; Rhode Island, 24 routes, totaling 376 miles.

What's Going On in the Arts

Chardon String Quartet

Last night in Paine Hall, Harvard University, the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) gave the third and final concert of the current series under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. The assisting artists last night were Elmer Schoettle, piano; Joseph Singer, horn, and George N. Humphrey, viola. The program consisted of the Mozart String Quartet in G major (K. 156), the Wilhelm Friedemann Bach Concerto for cembalo with string quartet (Mr. Schoettle using a small grand pianoforte in lieu of the cembalo) and, to close, the Mozart Third Quintet for violin, two violas, horn and cello.

Chamber music enthusiasts have been placed in the debt of the Longy School of Music for a series of concerts out of the ordinary as to material and often distinguished by excellent performances.

The program last night was peculiarly felicitous in choice of material. The quartet, not too often heard, remains one of the composer's most ingratiating works. The performance was pleasurable.

Listening again last night to the concerto by the great Johann's eldest son, we found fresh cause for regret that a promising talent should have been so ignored. One also wished for the original instrument instead of the substituted pianoforte, since the remaining instruments were obliged to key themselves to a sturdier performance than the music originally called for.

There was great enthusiasm for the performance, but it was to the Mozart quintet that the audience really lost its heart—and to the extraordinarily fine horn playing of Mr. Singer. Seldom is the general public vouchsafed an opportunity to hear music of this type played with such finish. Mr. Lauga's violin was somewhat too insistent, but otherwise the balance of instruments was admirable and the miniature ovation which followed the final Allegro was well earned. G. M. S.

Ludwig Juht

Ludwig Juht, a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a doublebass recital at the Boston Art Club last night, with the able assistance of Howard Slayman at the piano. There was an attentive audience of very satisfactory size.

The refractory and difficult instrument of Bottesini, Dragonetti and our own resident virtuoso Dr. Koussevitzky is rarely enough (we do not say too rarely) heard solo. In Boston the last-named expert has tamed it to incredible sweetness and fleetness, and Mr. Juht too has been heard on previous occasions to advantage. But the doublebass hardly repays the devotion, the technical skill and the acrobatic agility that its translation from orchestra to recital platform demands.

Mr. Juht (who plays a remarkably graceful specimen made in 1679 by Francesco Ruggieri of Cremona) opened last night's program with a sonata by the seventeenth and eighteenth century Englishman Henry Eccles, an agreeable work in the familiar instrumental convention of the period. He showed himself well versed in the style appropriate to this music, and applied himself to it with a certain warmth and vigor that suggested a real taste for its idiom, rather than a merely academic acquaintance with it. The vast lengths of string to be spanned probably accounted both for his occasionally tentative intonation and for portamenti that were sometimes obtrusive. The tone that Mr. Juht produces, while considerably less mellifluous than Dr. Koussevitzky's, is more characteristic of the instrument, having the reediness that befits a member of the viol family.

Among the shorter pieces that formed the rest of the program was the performer's arrangement of Bruch's "Kol Nidrei"; he played it with fervor, if perhaps with less than Hebraic emotion. Two pieces by Dr. Koussevitzky—a "Chanson Triste" containing an elaborate and passionate cadenza, and an elegantly agile "Valse Miniature" in slightly Chopinesque vein—served for the display of contrasting facets of the art of doublebass playing, in which Mr. Juht made use of a well-rounded and developed technique and generally, if not invariably, comported himself with credit.

An assorted and uneven group, beginning with a Couperin Pastorale and ending with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble-Bee," including, in passing, some well-played Granados, brought the concert to its close amid applause. There were encores. S. S.

Phyfe, New York

Alice Tully, Dramatic Soprano, Who Will Make Her Boston Début in Jordan Hall Tonight

New Motion Pictures

Stage shows were the thing with which the Keith-Boston and Metropolitan theaters caught the attention of their respective audiences at yesterday's openings. The ovation for the Ritz Brothers and, to a slightly lesser extent, Buck and Bubbles exceeded the applause accorded any other Keith-Boston show this season.

The program is augmented by Ina Ray Hutton and her orchestra. It is the best Keith-Boston show of the season, and the cleanest.

The film offering is a farce entitled "Don't Tell the Wife," written by George Holland, local newspaper man, which relates the impossible circumstances arising when the ire of a Milquetoast financial editor on a small newspaper is aroused by the swindling gold mine stock salesmen who have made him their "president." There are plenty of laughs handled with deftness by such veterans as Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel, Lynne Overman and Thurston Hall.

At the Metropolitan, Louis Armstrong, blowing a series of robust high C's on his shining trumpet, led a fast-moving review of negro entertainers. Outstanding were the Two Zephyrs, who perform one of the best slow-motion eccentric dances we have ever seen, George McClellon, the drawling clarinetist comic, and, of course, Mr. Armstrong.

The screen attraction is strictly for devotees of film musical comedies. The usual poor but honest song writer-producers go through the usual hard times before putting on the very usual production numbers interrupted by the usual gags and songs. Ruby Keeler, Lee Dixon, Allen Jenkins, Louise Fazenda, Winifred Shaw, Hugh O'Connell and the late Ross Alexander are in the cast.

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway deals with the law from two angles. On one side Pat O'Brien, in "The Great O'Malley," is the hard-boiled cop who is melted by a little child, Sybil Jason. On the other, Michael Whalen is the unethical criminal lawyer in "Career Woman" who tricks a hick jury and Claire Trevor to save Isabel Jewell, falsely accused of patricide, from vengeful justice. "Career Woman" has good comedy drama and a brilliant performance by Miss Jewell to recommend it. Perhaps the less said about "The Great O'Malley," the better. The cast includes Humphrey Bogart, Frieda Inescort, Donald at the Loew houses for a second week. J. D. B.

Harvard Parley Exploring Public Affairs With Experts

(Continued from Page 9)

with a real live flesh and blood capitalist or a 20-minute discussion with a cursed—and—canonized administrator is more stimulating than reams of pages and more convincing than hours of lectures," observes the agenda.

Second Conference

This conference is the second in which government, business and professorial authorities have sat down with the undergraduates of Harvard, Princeton and Yale universities to discuss the contemporary scene. In much the same manner as British Parliamentarians and Foreign Office experts contact the British undergraduates through the Oxford Union, so are some 60 authorities in world affairs contacting American undergraduates through this trek to the Harvard campus.

The conference is under the auspices of the three undergraduate newspapers, the Harvard Crimson, Yale News and Daily Princetonian. It was launched last year at Princeton, and it was accompanied by the commendatory recognition of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The discussions will pivot around the general problem of Government's role in the national economy and consideration of this issue will be pursued in five round-table conferences today and tomorrow. Maintenance of employment, the regulation of competition, the control of currency and credit, the role of the states in the national economy and governmental finances represent the specialized subjects to be discussed.

At the banquet tonight in Adams House the speakers will include Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, William L. Ransom, former president of the American Bar Association and Dr. Isador Lubin of the United States Department of Labor.

The plenary session tomorrow afternoon, which will be open to the public, will be adressed by Adolf Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York City. Ten minute reports from each round-table chairman will be given.

As foreshadowed in the prospectuses, the conferences will deal with the timely issue of dividing the powers of economic, social and political action between the states and the Federal Government.

Six guests and six faculty men will join the discussion at the round table on "The Maintenance of Employment." They are Frank W. Pierce, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.; Isador Lubin, United States Labor Department; John G. Winant, former chairman, Social Security Board; Robert J. Watt, Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Royal Parkinson, American Optical Company; Marion H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Prof. Sumner Slichter, J. Raymond Walsh and Alan Sweezy of Harvard; Prof. R. R. R. Brooks and Prof. Cecil Driver of Yale; and Prof. J. Douglas Brown of Princeton.

At the table on "The Regulation of Competitive Enterprise" will be Mr. Berle, Charles W. Kellogg, president Engineers Public Service Company; James W. Hook, president, New England Council; David F. Edwards, president, Saco-Lowell Shops; Professors Merle Fainsod, Nathan Isaacs, William Y. Elliott, and Edward H. Chamberlin of Harvard; Prof. Harry Shurman of Yale; and Prof. DeWitt Clinton Poole of Princeton.

Monitor Newscast Feb. 27 at 5 P. M.

The radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," recently cancelled on Saturday afternoons because of the Metropolitan Opera transmissions, will be heard on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 5 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ. Owning to the early start of the opera on the same day the 1:45 radiocast of Monitor news will be for 10 minutes only.

State Police Force Sought In Vermont in Pending Bill

(Continued from Page 9)

classification at a fee of $18. As the bill passed the house it provides that new cars, after the 1936 models, cannot be registered for less than that amount. Rate classifications above the $18 minimum remain unchanged. Arguments of those opposed to the original bill stressed that the measure as proposed would provide an advantage in registration price for the owners of larger and more expensive cars at the expense of the small car owner.

* * *

An attempt to remove college fraternity property from the exempt list failed in the house. Representative Burke, Burlington Representative, waged a lone fight for the measure, which was a duplicate of the one which met defeat four years ago. Mr. Burke said that $229,000 in fraternity buildings were exempt in the city of Burlington under the law as it stands. He sought repeal. The judiciary committee's adverse report was sustained, 161 to 31.

* * *

Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills is receiving co-operation of the Senate in the seating of a Vermont Junior Senate on Saturday, March 13. Under the plan, each senator will select one boy from the senior class of a high school, either public or parochial, and each must represent a separate school and be from different sections of the county from which the senator was elected. The boys are to be chosen for their ability to express themselves and should be members of debating societies if possible. Each senator and officer of the Senate will be responsible for the care of his charge while at the Capitol and pay the expense incurred in the new venture.

Lieutenant Governor Wills said today that it is hoped to develop the plan of the Junior Senate and make it a biennial event. Under the proposed plan both boys and girls would, in the future, be eligible.

Mr. Wills declared that by such a plan it is hoped Vermont youth may be better prepared to take their places in public affairs. A complete calendar will be provided for action of the Junior Senate when it convenes here on March 15.

* * *

The Senate defeated a House bill which would have prohibited daylight saving time being used in the State. There were only two dissenting votes. The bill was looked upon largely as a gesture by the farm bloc in the General Assembly which has waged ineffective opposition against the practice of larger municipalities each year going on daylight saving time.

The House yesterday afternoon rejected a bill to liberalize Sunday laws and permitting sports for which admission is paid after 2 o'clock in the afternoon and entertainments after 6 o'clock in the evening, in towns and cities so voting.

Warm debate preceded the voting and the committee's adverse report was sustained 119 to 112. Similar bills to liberalize the Sunday laws have been introduced in the last three sessions of the Legislature. Yesterday's vote was by far the closest on record.

New Quoddy Plans Are Announced By Maine WPA Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Albert Abrahamson, Maine Works Progress Administrator, said today a number of new projects had been planned as a result of the transfer of maintenance of the Passamaquoddy project village in Maine from the National Youth Administration to WPA.

Here for conferences with WPA officials, Mr. Abrahamson declined to disclose details of the projects. He said the WPA program now under way in the vicinity of the Quoddy project would be continued.

Mr. Abrahamson said WPA had had charge of maintenance of the village since January 1. He would not estimate the number of men who would be employed in maintenance work on the unoccupied buildings which formerly housed workers on the Quoddy tidal power project, discontinued because of lack of Congress authorization of additional funds.

Assignment of the village to the WPA, he said should not be construed as indicating the WPA would proceed with work on the power project. The war department is continuing maintenance work on those dams which have already been completed.

'Human Adventure' Is Film Record Of Man's Progress

Of particular interest to all students of all ages is the panoramic geography and ancient history lesson now being unreeled at the Repertory Theater entitled "The Human Adventure." Besides the regular afternoon and evening showings of the picture, which continues until Feb. 27, the management announces performances each morning at 10:30 o'clock. Already a number of schools in and around Boston have announced that groups of their students will see the film.

"The Human Adventure" was produced under the supervision of the late Dr. James Henry Breasted, eminent historian, archaeologist and director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. It is the pictorial record of eight out of 14 expeditions dispatched by the institute to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Persia.

The actual photographs of the expeditions' activities follows a prologue by Dr. Breasted who reviews briefly man's forward strides since the dawn of civilization 6000 years ago. The story accompanying the numerous scenes of archaeological digging is narrated by Charles Breasted, Dr. Breasted's son.

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¶Rex	Feb. 27	Gibraltar	Mar. 5	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm	Feb. 27, 9:00 am
Hamburg	Feb. 28	Cherbourg	Mar. 7	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 6:00 am
*Berengaria	Mar. 3	Cherbourg	Mar. 9	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am
‡Pres. Harding	Mar. 3	Cobh	Mar. 10	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am

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Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar.	3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar.	6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Mar.	6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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New Englanders In Congress Plan Protective Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—A New England congressional bloc, to stand together in behalf of New England interests, was urged today by Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Republican, of Vermont. The Senator declared that the present efforts to assure retention of Boston as a port of call for the American Republics line, which yesterday brought a delegation headed by Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime commission of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to confer with New England congressmen, furnished an excellent illustration of the need of such a bloc.

"Other members of Congress operate on a sectional basis. New England members have never done this effectively. We should hold a meeting of New England members of Congress and take steps, including the appointment of a steering committee, to see that New England interests are protected here. The shipping problem is a potent illustration of the need for such action," declared the Senator, who added he believed the New England ports of Boston, Providence, and Portland should be aided, and that in addition to coastwise lines there should be at least one European line calling at a New England port.

"The visit here yesterday of the Boston delegation emphasized the need of united New England action," continued the Vermont Senator. Mr. Davis asked the New England members of Congress to appoint a committee to see President Roosevelt and Government officials regarding the retention of the American Republics line in particular and the welfare of the Port of Boston in general. No action has been taken on this request. Unless we New Englanders change our easy-going attitude and get down to business, no committee probably will be appointed.

"It is high time that New England started to look out for itself. This solidarity of effort should of course include all legitimate New England interests, including protection of the textile and other industries in which New England is concerned. It should also cover such important matters as flood control, on which a united front here would do much to make easier of accomplishment pacts between the six states."

Lynn Co-operative Bank Has Qualified To Lend Under FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 26—The Lynn Co-operative Bank has been approved as a qualified mortgagee under the Federal Housing Act, it was announced from Washington today by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator.

Loans may now be obtained from this bank up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of a home under FHA regulations, Mr. McDonald said. A home owner desiring to finance his home on this mortgage plan may obtain a loan with a maturity up to 20 years to be amortized by small monthly payments.

The Lynn Co-operative Bank has served the Lynn area since 1891 and has assets of $2,937,700.

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An Insect Hunter Goes Rock-Breaking in Kansas

Harvard's curator of fossil insects completes a study of 4000 specimens from the Kansas Paleozoic period.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Some men who break rocks for a living never saw the inside of prison walls.

Such a professional "rock breaker" is Dr. F. M. Carpenter, curator of fossil insects at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, who has probably cracked more tons of insect-bearing rocks than any other man in the Americas. He has completed recently studies and publication of some 4000 specimens of Kansas insects from the Paleozoic period, the division of geologic history when living things first began to appear on earth.

In the Kansas limestone, Paleo-entomologist Carpenter followed the footsteps of S. H. Scudder, famous student of Louis Agassiz who was the first to dig insects from these ancient rocks. The usual procedure followed by Dr. Carpenter in this region was to blast through some seven feet or more of rock to reach the highly fossiliferous portions where hand digging was practical. With the temperature 100 degrees in the shade and with no shade, chunks of limestone about a cubic foot in size were excavated, and set in the sun to dry.

Once the rocks were dry, a deft crack with a geology hammer split them into layers which could then be inspected for insects with a lens. Rocks which looked promising were then packed in crates for shipment to Cambridge where they could be studied more closely and carefully.

Examined on Spot

"But careful examination was necessary on the spot," said Dr. Carpenter in a report in Harvard's Alumni Bulletin, "or valuable specimens might be casually tossed aside. Some insects which existed at that geological period were smaller than the common mosquito. On the average, one cubic foot of limestone yielded two good insects, and it was possible to secure 50 such specimens a day with two collectors breaking limestone.

"Sometimes, however, several days' work would yield only half a dozen specimens, but the persistent hope of finding something in the next piece of rock carries the collector through discouraging periods. One of the most striking specimens which we have from Kansas, was collected by a 9-year old boy wielding a 10-cent tack hammer.

"One of the striking features of these Kansas fossils is the excellent preservation of fine details. Even the coloration and minute hairs on the wings are visible in many specimens. The majority are so different from existing insects that it has been necessary to place them in extinct orders, many of which are previously unknown.

The collection of fossil insects in Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology is one of the world's largest and perhaps the most important. It includes more than 50,000 specimens, most of which were received from Scudder. More than 1000 of these constitute type species by means of which similar insects found in after-years can be identified. The Kansas insects are estimated at 200,000,000 years old, preceding by one era the Age of Reptiles when monstrous Dinosaurs roamed the earth.

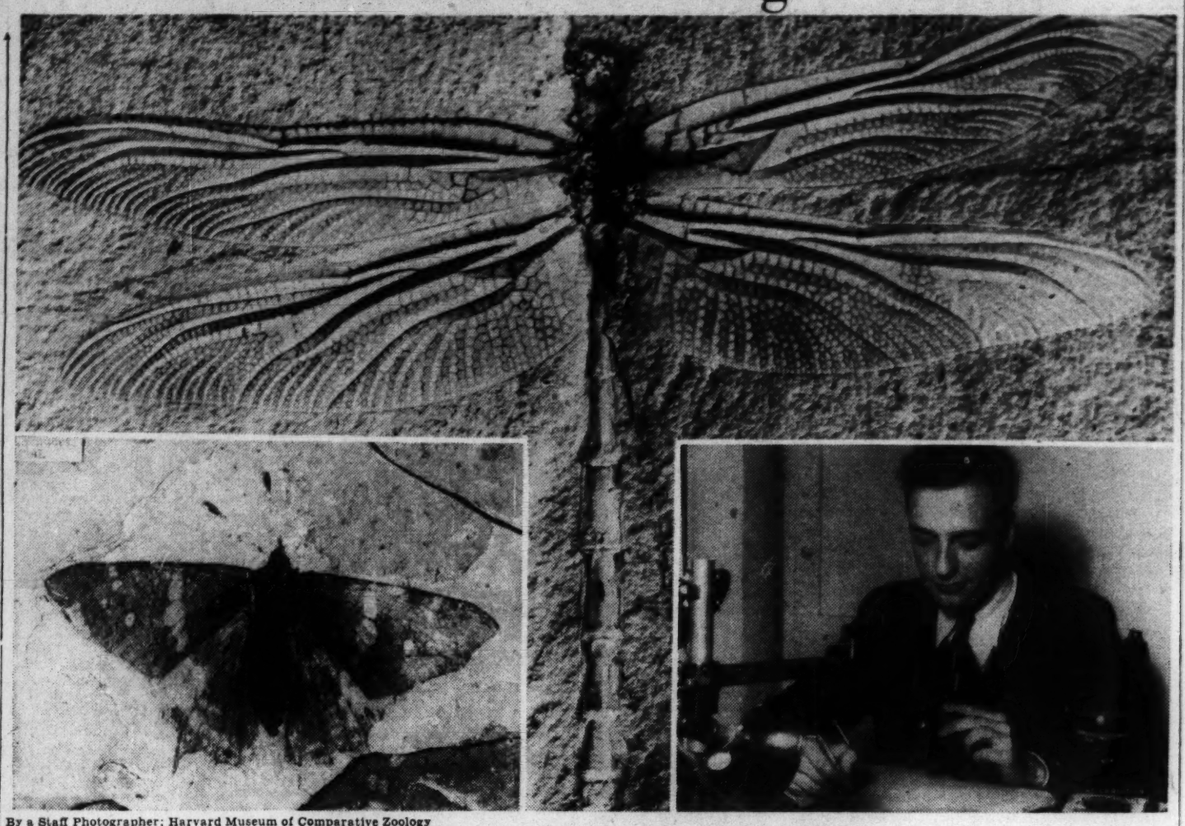
Insects of Cenozoic Era

Another of Carpenter's collecting trips took him to the so-called Green river shales of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming where he uncovered insects of the Cenozoic era, the comparatively modern days of geologic history when mammals birds and flowering plants were getting their start. According to Scudder, the first fossil insects found in America were collected in these shales in 1867 by William Denton.

The country chosen by Dr. Carpenter for this digging was 70 miles from the nearest town and one of the chief problems was to obtain drinking water, which had to come some 60 miles by mining train from a Rocky Mountain lake. Very fine specimens were discovered, however, about 60 miles south of Dinosaur National Monument. Unlike the Kansas limestone, this shale could be collected in large slabs several feet in diameter.

Insects found in the Kansas limestone have no common names, for the most part, and hence their technical designations would have little meaning to the layman. In the Cenozoic shale, Carpenter found slabs containing a dozen or more good insects in each. Most of them were true flies with a sprinkling of mosquitoes, midges, crickets, wasps and moths.

The larvae of the bot-fly was so abundant that a hundred or more specimens could be found in a single slab of shale a foot square. Dr. Carpenter suggests that inasmuch as these larvae are parasitic on mammals and were so numerous they might have played a very important part in the history of mammalian groups. And if this be true of comparatively recent times, there is good reason to suppose that insects may be the answer to the question of how the giant Dinosaurs suddenly became extinct. The only living relics of that age at all closely allied to the Dinosaurs are crocodiles, alligators and certain large lizards of tropical regions.



By a Staff Photographer; Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology

Insect Records Carved in Rock From Early Days of the Earth

Upper—A Giant Fossil Dragonfly Found in Bavarian Rocks Contemporaneous With the Dinosaurs That Roamed America
Lower Left—Handsome Fossil Butterfly, Collected by Scudder, Pioneer American Paleo-Entomologist
Lower Right—Dr. Frank M. Carpenter of Harvard, Curator of Fossil Insects, at Work on Shale From Colorado

Bridges Opposes President's Power In Trade Treaties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Opposing extension of presidential authority to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties, Senator H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, told the Senate yesterday, "No president should be given this uncontrolled power over the life and death of domestic industries."

Senator Bridges offered four amendments to the bill requested by the Administration. They were:

To make it mandatory that the public be advised as to the commodities under consideration in treaty negotiations with sufficient advance notice.

That it be mandatory a public hearing be given before the agency which actually negotiates the treaty.

That the reduction of any tariff duty on any commodity below the American cost of production be illegal.

That treaties negotiated under this act be subject to ratification by the Senate.

Senator Bridges, participating in his first major argument on the floor, said "Negotiations are conducted in secret and the public has no information as to the specific provisions of the agreement prior to the presidential acceptance. This is an unfair procedure."

He also said negotiation of treaties without the Senate's ratification was a violation of the Constitution.

California Campus Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Gifts totaling $191,000 have been received by the University of California, according to Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the university. Among them are two from the Carnegie Corporation of New York City—one for $150,000 to the School Librarianship here, and another for $2400 to be used for a study of bureaucracy.

Ancient and Modern Combine for Patrons

Ancient attractions, as well as modern grace the new Colonial Schrafft's restaurant just opened in historic Brattle Street, Cambridge, by the Frank G. Shattuck Company of New York, which operates 43 Schrafft establishments between Philadelphia, Syracuse, N. Y., and Boston. The new store is the sixth in this district.

On the walls are murals showing old-time Boston, while on the ceilings are modern sound-proofing materials—which are also used in the serving room to deaden the clatter of dishes. The building is air-conditioned throughout.

The exterior design is intended to harmonize with the Colonial architecture of the near-by Harvard University buildings. Its interior is decorated in the colonial manner in ivory, mahogany, and soft green. The furniture and lighting fixtures are of the same period.

Campaign Started In New Hampshire To Beat Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—A move has been started to defeat the proposed New Hampshire sales tax. Acting upon the recommendation of the State Tax Commission, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for such a tax.

Joseph A. Lucier, secretary of the New Hampshire Council of Retail Merchants, in announcing a statewide meeting of retailers at Concord, March 3, to consider the sales tax, declared that the "united front of retailers is needed to defeat the New Hampshire 'sales tax' bill."

"The retail sales tax," declares Mr. Lucier, "looms as a dark cloud on the horizon of business, and its passage will spell destruction and devastation to the retail industry of the State, since a direct tax of 2 per cent is proposed against the earning power of the working people.

"Whatever the arguments may be in favor of this type of legislation, it is most certain that no legislature in this State should approve a retail sales measure which exempts liquors and charges the poor man a tax on the bread he eats.

"The sales tax is the most vicious kind of legislation, as it robs the retail store of volume and collects money from the wage earner, who can least afford to bear the burden."

The recommendations of the tax commission, including the sales tax as well as a state income tax and several other changes in the tax laws, came as a result of a request from Gov. Francis P. Murphy that the body, which he considers best informed on the tax situation, make known its theories as to the best means of raising revenue and, if possible, reduce the present burden on taxed items.

Both the sales tax and a state income tax have been approved by various rural organizations in the State, notably the Grange.

It was generally believed that if any opposition arose to the tax program that it would come from the cities and not from the rural sections. This was based on the contention that the new taxes per capita would run much higher in the cities than in the rural sections. Further, the complete tax program has other features that might be classed as beneficial to the rural sections.

On the other side of the argument, the point is brought out that the rural population has been suffering for years from a constantly increasing taxation burden.

Middlebury College Graduates in Boston Plan Annual Dinner

The Boston Alumni Association of Middlebury College will hold its annual dinner and get-together tomorrow evening at the Hotel Vendome, with Paul L. Moody, president of the college, delivering the principal address.

Other speeches will be given by Ben Beck, coach of the victorious 1936 football team, which went through the season undefeated and untied to win the Vermont state title, and Edgar J. Wiley, national alumni secretary. Technicolor motion pictures of the college and its activities will be shown and a varied program will be presented by the college glee club.

The dinner committee is headed by William M. Meacham, superintendent of the Farm and Trades School, Thompson's Island, and includes Michael F. Shea of Cambridge, president of the Boston Alumni Association; George Dade of Needham, Harlow Russell of Winchester, Raymond F. Bosworth of Brookline, and Douglas F. Reilly of Hingham.

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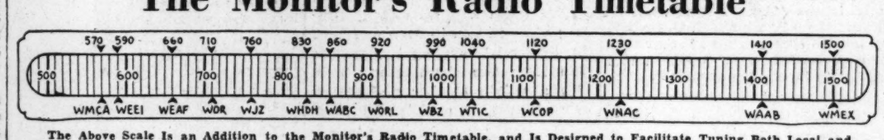
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play:	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"Thru the Looking Glass"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Studio interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Buddy Clark, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Talk, "World Paganism"	"Mexican Caballeros"	"Chemistry of Today": talk
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revellers, male quartet; piano	Richard Himber's Orchestra;
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	Fred Uttal; soloists
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	cert orchestra	"Cesare Sodero Directs": so-
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		loists, orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mac-	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Ray Gram Swing
9:15 Murray; Barbara Stan-	tra soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
9:30 wyck; Joe McCrea; solo-	"Twin Stars": Helen Brod-	Court of Human Relations:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45 ists; Ray Paige's Orchestra	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	"Income Tax 'Blank Outs'":	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor	dramatization	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:30 Talk, Sen. R. J. Bulkley	Vivian Della Chiesa; orch.	Varsity Show: program from	Network sport program
10:45 "Vocals by Verrill"	Eliza Schallert Previews	Dartmouth College	Network sport program
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Happy Felton's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

ADD RADIO TIMETABLE FRIDAY

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents": juvenile forum.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra; Severin Eisenberger, pianist.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Lily Pons; Frederick Jagel; comment.

2:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Public Education Association: speakers.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "International House": forum by foreign students.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Middlebury College Glee Club.

3:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), State Symphony Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, from Sanders Theater, Cambridge.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Baking Industry."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."

5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the Skies."

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club": guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Fray and Braggiotti, pianists; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Professor Quiz": question and answer period.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Circumstantial Evidence," sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Willie and Eugene Howard; Prof. Walter B. Pitkin; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; Frank Buck; "Glacier Priest"; Rose Bampton; A. L. Alexander; specialties; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National A. A. U. track meet.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Americana": Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists.

1:15 WEEI, E. B. Rideout's long-range weather forecast.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key; soloists; orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music of the Theater"; soloists; orchestra.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue; organist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; Deems Taylor commentator.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera": Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

6:30 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded classical program.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny, Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Fires of Spring": dramatization and and music.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin, violin and piano recital.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Muriel Dickson, soprano; Schola Cantorum chorus; Percy Grainger, pianist.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities of regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Poems Set to Music to Be Sung On Longfellow Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 26—The 130th anniversary tomorrow of the birth in Portland of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow will be celebrated by an all-day program sponsored by the Longfellow Garden club, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell of Bowdoin College, the Portland Symphony orchestra, a group of Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and others will participate.

The Western Maine Council of Camp Fire Girls, in co-operation with the Girl Scouts of Cumberland county, has prepared the morning program, which begins at 10 a. m. in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. A chorus and soloists will sing to musical settings some of Longfellow's poems, and there will be charades based upon others, as well as pantomimic representations of incidents in "Hiawatha."

In the afternoon members of the Longfellow Garden club will gather in the sunrise room of the Eastland hotel for readings and costume representations of poems, followed by refreshments.

The public will be admitted free to a Longfellow memorial concert in the Portland city hall beginning at 8 p. m. Walter G. Davis, president of the Maine Historical society, is to introduce Governor Barrows, who will make a short address. Professor Mitchell will also pay formal tribute to Longfellow. The Portland Symphony orchestra, conducted by Paul E. Melrose, the Portland Men's Singing club, and several soloists, will provide the musical part of the program.

In connection with the anniversary, Prof. Frederic Tillotson, head of the music department of Bowdoin College, has been studying the college's collection of musical settings to Longfellow's poems. He finds that 128 poems have been set to music by 498 composers—the majority of them English. The most popular is "Stars of the Summer Night," which has been given 30 different settings. Two of them will be used in the course of Saturday's program.

Snow Sports

(Continued from Page 9)

entrance and exit roads and about six lanes of parking area—enough for 2000 cars.

Among the contestants who will participate at Gilford Sunday will be Alg Engen. Engen won the title of national ski jumping champion last Sunday by leaping 245 feet at Utah, Colo. He will be up against such noted jumpers as Sigmund Rudd, Norwegian star, and Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid, three times Olmpic team member and one of the most spectacular jumpers in the country.

Excellent Snow Conditions

Farther north into the eastern slope regions of Conway, North Conway, Intervale and Jackson, ski trails are well padded with powdered snow and skiing and snowshoeing are the best they have been this season. These centers report anywhere from six inches to 25 inches of good snow. Maple Villa Trail at Intervale is good and slopes are well covered, but due to some rocks, are limited to controlled skiing.

In the Franconia - Eaton section the Copper Mine and Kinsman trails are covered with 12 to 17 inches, with three-inch powder surface, which makes skiing ideal.

From Maine's capital, Augusta, comes the report that conditions are excellent throughout the State. Three inches of snow cover hills in the southern part of the State, while the northern section has 15 inches.

Vermont snow centers report conditions fair. In the Mt. Mansfield region there are eight to 10 inches of snow in Smugglers Notch, increasing to 24 inches at the summit—all powder surface. Skiing is good. Manchester, Bradford, Rutland and Woodstock all have adequate snow. Brattleboro, however, has none.

Massachusetts' section located near Pittsfield—Mt. Greylock—has no skiing.

Snow Train Schedule

The Boston & Maine Railroad has scheduled a full fleet of week-end snow trains from Boston and Worcester to New Hampshire and Vermont points.

The first of the one-day snow trains will leave the North Station, Sunday, at 8 a. m., with a stop at Winchester, bound for Laconia, N. H., where the eastern ski championships will be held.

Fifteen minutes later, at 8:15 a. m., on Sunday, a second one-day train is scheduled to pull out for North Conway.

The week-end snow train which will leave Boston at 1:15 p. m. tomorrow, will go to Mt. Whittier (Tamworth-Wonalancet-Chocorua), Conway, North Conway and Intervale, N. H.

In order that week-end sport enthusiasts may put in long hours of skiing several of the snow sections have planned to illuminate ski slopes. Conway will have three ski tows in operation and a floodlighted hill. Jackson also will have a lighted slope.

C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 9)

police removed if that were the recommendation of Mr. McMahon.

After returning from Boston last night Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the U. T. W. A. said that Mr. Burns had promised to immediately send men and money to aid the 450 strikers at Clyde.

It was also learned that the Rhode Island Committee on C. I. O. and the Rhode Island Textile Council, representing 42 locals of the U. T. W. ..., would call special meetings this week for the purpose of organizing committees to solicit funds in the interests of the strikers.

The walkout was originally called a month ago by the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers, affiliated with the U. T. W. A. The major issue was collective bargaining through recognition of a federation contract.

The contract move, union officials said, was part of a plan to bring peace in the dyeing and bleaching industry by elimination of wage differentials through one-year agreements. Although the federation was unsuccessful in obtaining these objectives in the Pawtuxet Valley, the union reports signing similar contracts with employers in Rhode Island.

Union leaders also report that much money is being sent into Rhode Island by strong locals of the federation in New Jersey and New York. Local employers have charged these outside locals with "creating trouble," but federation officers reply that unless employers bring their wage scales up to those provided by contracts in other states, New England workers will be suffering a virtual reduction in pay.

Employers are said to have agreed to most of the workers' demands except recognition of the union, the paramount issue. Employees of the Perennial plant, on the other hand, have refused a proposal for a company union. Mr. McMahon has been unsuccessful thus far in arranging a peace conference.

Carl E. L. Gill, conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, has been sent to Rhode Island by government leaders to assist in checking the spread of the strike to other plants, which the U. T. W. A. threatens to "pull out" in a sympathy movement unless an adjustment is made shortly. Francis J. Gorman, president of the U. T. W. A., was also in Rhode Island this week conferring with local leaders.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Over Devon Hills Women Ride to the New Bulb Fields

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Gay Picture as They Work

Industry Recent to England and Gives Employment

By Alice Chauncey

Special to The Christian Science Mo

London

On a sunny spring morning when the sky is blue and the air is full of the bleating of lambs and the song of the lark, it is pleasant to see the lorries toiling up and down the switchback hills of North Devon, carrying their loads of women to the new bulb fields. Sometimes the women sing, but anyway they seem a cheerful crowd as if something of the particular beauty of their work had inspired them. Whether by intention, I do not know, but they seem often to wear bright colors, and their greens and blues and yellows make a wonderfully gay picture as they stoop among the flowers.

The new industry of bulb growing, which has sprung up in England largely since what was termed the financial depression of 1931, has given employment in the rural districts to many of those who previously were unemployed, both men and women. This work, however, is restricted to certain districts and, as far as women are concerned, is seasonal.

For Cropping and Deblossoming

Women are employed for the cropping and deblossoming. Either they pick the flowers for the market or else, in the fields where bulb and not flower culture is in progress, they nip off the flowers just below the heads. When this process is in progress, stacks of pink, mauve, red and yellow tulip heads are made in a corner of the field and later they are buried. The bulbs then, fed by their green leaves, mature until the leaves die down, when they are ready for lifting.

Some of the more nimble-fingered of the women are employed in bunching. That is, they tie the blooms into bunches, ready for sale in the large markets and later in the shops. This work is not as simple as it sounds, but is especially suited to women with their quickness and lightness of touch. There is great rivalry among the bunchers of the different bulb fields and last year the women of a farm in North Devon held the record over the bunchers of the older farms in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, by averaging 140 bunches tied in an hour.

There are so far few women in executive positions in this young industry. I have, however, spoken with two women recently who hold posts of importance in the bulb and flower-growing world. One of these is Mrs. E. Snell of Braunton, who controls Sandy Lane Farm in North Devon. My chief impression of her work, after talking with her and seeing her farm, was that running such a concern was a full-time job. Besides requiring a wide knowledge of soils and climatic conditions, she must know all about such subjects as manuring, preparation of the land, rotation, planting, propagation, cultivation and care of the crop.

The work never ceases, and once or twice in a year, the day's labor may last from early morning until far into the night. During most of the year the work is more or less a matter of routine. At certain seasons the bulbs are lifted, dried, disinfected, graded and replanted. The soil also is prepared according to the bulb crop to be planted.

It is when the bulbs are in bud, however, that moments of tensity occur. There is an exact moment when the flower destined for dispatch by train to the markets, must be cropped. If the buds are too far open the blooms will not last; if not far enough open, they will not mature satisfactorily. A sudden rise of temperature in the night may bring acres of buds on to picking point in a few hours, which normally would not be due for cropping for another day or two. In this case all hands are called up at once. Lorries go around and collect the women and cropping begins and does not stop until the fields are picked and the buds are safely in the sheds.

The Marketing End

Mrs. Snell's work does not cease with her work on the farm. She attends bulb sales and auctions, and flower shows at which she has business dealings with many different kinds of people.

The work demands, apart from the necessary cultural knowledge, great administrative ability. The woman who owns or controls a bulb farm will require the gift of managing others, of orderliness, unflagging energy, and a resilient temperament which is not daunted when frosts or flood suddenly spoil the work of a year and the profits budgeted therefrom.

R. L. Knight, Barnstaple

Above — Cropping a "Host of Golden Daffodils" in North Devon, England. Left — These Women Hold the Bunching Record, Averaging 140 Bunches an Hour. Right — Cropping a House of "William Copeland" Tulips. Bulb Growing As an Industry Has Sprung Up in England Largely Since 1931, Giving Much Needed Employment.

Choosing Your Annuals

Gardening

Winter evenings offer a fine opportunity to study the materials for a flower border. Below is a list of annuals classified to assist you in making selections to fit your needs and conditions:

For edges and borders—Sweet alyssum, dwarf nasturtiums, lobelia, dwarf marigold (Tagetes signata pumila), ageratum, Virginia stocks and forget-me-nots.

Long stems for cutting—Astera, calliopsis, mourning bride or scabiosa and cosmos.

Short stems for cutting—Marigolds, snapdragons, calendulas, sweet peas, annual chrysanthemums, bachelor's buttons, sweet sultans, 10 weeks' stocks and gypsophila.

For color masses—Petunia, zinnia, marigolds, calendulas, phlox Drummondi, verbena, stock, aster, salvia and poppies.

* * *

For light or poor soil—Nasturtiums, Clarkia, godetia, poppy, portulaca and zinnias.

For fragrance—Mignonette, heliotrope, nasturtiums, alyssum, 10 weeks' stocks and sweet peas.

For shady places—Pansies, torenias or wishbone plant, godetia, forget-me-not, nemophila, musk plant and other varieties of the handsome monkey flower (mimulus).

For hot situations—Sunflowers, heliotrope, portulaca, ice plant, petunias, balsam and annual gaillardia.

To grow after frost — Sweet alyssum, bachelor's buttons, petunias, marigolds, calendulas, candytuft, stocks and phlox Drummondi.

Vines — Morning glories, moonflowers, Japanese hop, climbing nasturtium, cardinal climbers, cobaea, cypress vine, balloon vine, scarlet runner and hyacinth beans.

* * *

Color harmonies—For yellow and deep blues: white cosmos, annual sunflower, centaureas, blue larkspurs, Swan river daisies, lobelia tenuoir and the dwarf forms, burnt orange shades in the zinnias and the California poppies.

Lavender, violet and orange — Ageratum, African marigolds, asters, lilac, larkspurs, heliotrope and dwarf marigolds.

Pink and blue—Lustrous carmine larkspur and blue shades, the lighter blue lobelias, Swan river daisy, phlox Drummondi and zinnias.

For a fragrant, all-season border, with material for cutting, you should include most of the following: Ten weeks' stocks, petunias, French and African marigolds, calendulas, annual larkspurs, cosmos, zinnias, sweet peas, portulaca, summer cypress or kochia, flowering tobaccos, calliopsis, phlox Drummondi, ageratum, sweet alyssum, poppies, asters, balsams, bachelor's buttons, sweet sultan, coxcomb and annual pinks.

Enter the Host Suit

Bright red, green and blue will be seen in men's business clothes this spring—by those who get close enough. Gay silk threads will be woven into gray and brown materials, said I. H. Milbouer of New York, president of the Merchant Tailors' Designers Association, according to an Associated Press report. Mr. Milbouer said he expected a great increase in the popularity of the host suit—a coat made like a dinner jacket, trousers lined with satin, and a soft-bosom dress shirt. Burgundy, bottle green and royal blue are the prescribed colors.

Knitting Manual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A practical and convenient knitting manual is the small volume entitled "Knitting and Fitting" by Irene Tutt Wood. (The Maestro Company, Chicago, $1.) Mrs. Wood, who has been called "dean of knitters," is a knitting instructor in a large store in Chicago.

How to make the basic stitches, how to cast on and bind off, how to increase and decrease, all these are simply described and clearly illustrated for the benefit of the beginner. For the trained knitter the book contains useful hints about fitting garments, and the directions, together with pictures, for a number of stitch patterns, such as the rose leaf, the lotus flower, and the Canterbury bell pattern. There is also a section on "Knitting for the Baby," which contains directions for making bootees, bonnets and other garments.

Winter Vegetables and How to Cook Them

By Hannah Dutaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

In Part I of this article, which appeared last Wednesday, Miss Dutaud gave us some historical information about the use of winter vegetables, and a general discussion of the best ways of preparing them for our tables today. Part II, which follows, continues with specific instructions for cooking and serving the individual vegetables.

(tsp—teaspoon; tbsp—tablespoon)

New Way of Cooking Beets

Wash and peel raw beets and cut in ¼-inch slices. Cut slices in narrow strips; place in boiling water and cook 1½ hours. The water should be reduced while cooking. There should be practically nothing to discard so that the flavor and red color is left in beets. Season beets with salt, sugar, pepper and butter. This makes an attractive and pleasing dish, and presents an old vegetable in a novel way.

Cabbage

Remove outer leaves of cabbage, wash well, cut in quarters, remove core, and shred finely. (About ⅛ inch.) Place in boiling water and boil for 3 minutes. Drain and cover again with large quantity of boiling water, and boil for 15 or 20 minutes, or until cabbage is tender but not soft. Drain well. Season with salt, pepper, and butter. One-fourth cup cream (preferably heavy cream) will season 4 cups cooked cabbage. Place in warm serving dish and cover with finely chopped parsley.

Well-cooked cabbage should be white, not dark. It is not necessary to change water when cooking fresh summer cabbage, but with old cabbage this helps to remove some of the strong flavor not found in summer variety.

Baked Cabbage

1 small cabbage
2 eggs.
1 tbsp butter
½ green pepper (chopped fine)
3 tbsp cream
½ tsp salt
⅛ tsp pepper
1 tsp chopped parsley

Boil cabbage 3 minutes; then change water and boil again until cabbage is tender. Drain cabbage thoroughly and chop fine. Add beaten eggs and all ingredients. Place in casserole, cover top with buttered crumbs and bake for 20 minutes.

Carrots

Wash and scrape thoroughly; cut in narrow strips (about 2 inches long) lengthwise, or in thin slices crosswise. Cover with boiling water and cook till tender. Drain and season with butter, salt, pepper, spk. sugar, and a little cream.

To serve with cream sauce, carrots should be diced before cooking

Scalloped Carrots

Dice cooked carrots. Season with salt and pepper. Have 1 tsp grated onion for each 2 cupfuls of carrot. Place carrots in buttered casserole and add seasoning. Cover with white sauce to which the onion has been added and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven of 400° F. until a golden brown. Grated cheese may be added to the cream sauce if so desired.

Boiled Onions

Peel onions of uniform size; place in saucepan; cover with boiling water; bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Pour off water and cover with fresh boiling water. Cook until tender (about 1 hour), but do not let them break apart. Drain and serve with cream sauce or cover with melted butter and place under broiler to brown the surface.

French Fried Onions

Peel Spanish onions and cut in slices crosswise about ¾ inch thick. Separate the slices; soak them in cold milk for 5 minutes; drain; cover thoroughly with flour; fry in deep fat, a very small quantity at a time. Cook until golden brown (about 3 minutes); drain on brown paper; sprinkle with salt. These are delicious served with steak or chops. The milk in which the onions have been soaked may be used in making cream sauce or creamed onion soups.

Scalloped Onions

Slice onions very thin crosswise; place in buttered baking dish a layer of fresh buttered bread crumbs then a layer of onions. Season with salt and pepper. Repeat this process twice, having bread crumbs on top; pour small amount of cream over onions and bake in a slow oven until they are tender. This is delicious served with baked ham.

Parsnips

Select medium size parsnips; wash and scrape. Cut in 1 inch cubes; cover with boiling water and cook till tender. (About 1 hour.) Drain and season. For 4 cups cooked parsnips, add ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. sugar, spk. pepper, 1 tbsp. butter, and ¼ cup cream. Reheat, place in warm serving dish and cover with chopped parsley.

Steamed Squash

Wash Hubbard squash; split open; remove seeds and all stringy portion; place in pan in oven and bake till tender. When tender, remove pulp from the shell. Crush pulp with a potato masher and season with salt, pepper, a little sugar, and small amount of butter and cream. Beat thoroughly and place in baking dish. Set in oven a few moments to brown top. (This may also be steamed.)

Allow at least 2 hours for baking or steaming Hubbard squash.

After it is removed from shell, it is usually very wet. To dry it well, place in oven 400° F and recook until dry, stirring it often to keep it from burning. Add seasoning and cream.

Turnips

Peel and slice turnips; cut in small cubes; cook in boiling water for 10 minutes; drain and cover again with boiling water; cook until tender. (About 40 minutes.) Drain and season to taste with salt and pepper; add 1 tbsp. butter, 1 tsp. sugar, and ½ cup cream to the equivalent of 4 cups diced turnips. Mix well, reheat and serve covered with chopped parsley.

Turnips are good when mashed with potato masher and seasoned with butter, salt, sugar, pepper and sufficient cream to make them the consistency of mashed potatoes. Try using 1 cup potatoes to 3 cups turnips. The potato lightens flavor of turnip.

Ferny Grot From Carrot Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Sometimes green freshens up a room so. It is a veritable touch of spring to see a small handful of green leaves, a few fronds of fern, but there are times when the out-of-doors stubbornly denies such bounties.

And at such times as these the humble carrot comes to the rescue. Did I say carrot? Yes, I said carrot. Or rather, carrots. A bunch of them. In California we buy our carrots, clean and pink and slender, in bunches. Their tops are green and lush and luxuriant. If you buy them that way, don't let the grocer cut off those tops, that is, not too closely. You'll need them if you want to try my recipe for making a little "ferny grot" for your kitchen window or your living room.

First of all, then, as the old cookbook adage advises, catch your hare. First buy your carrots. Cut off the tops of each, cleanly scrubbed, about an inch and a half from the tip. See that the leaf stalks are in good condition. Trim off all the dead growth. Leave only the healthy looking ones.

You need about half a dozen for a start. I use six-inch cereal dishes, in soft green Japanese pottery, which can be bought at the five-and-ten-cent store, for my ferny grots. Six carrot tops fill a dish nicely without crowding. Arrange them any way you wish. Just cover with water. Over them tuck snugly pieces of velvety moss, if you can possibly get it. Sometimes you can obtain this from a florist. Failing the moss, the loose vegetable fiber used in growing bulbs indoors will do. Cover up the carrot tops, leave only the stalks showing above the moss.

Set the dish in a place where it gets warmth and light. A sunny kitchen window sill is an ideal place, providing a steamy warmth which promotes rapid growth.

In a day or so you'll see the bare stalks putting forth tiny, tremulous touches of feathery green. Another few days and the feathers become plumes, graceful, lacy, exquisite fronds, lovely as any ferns. Now they can go into the living room.

I've had my ferny grots for weeks, here and there about the house for beauty's sake. But then I live in California, and there are canyons in California where velvety green moss can be had for the gathering, growing thick and close on the north side of the ravine, under the sheltering sumach or sage brush. And not only moss, but ferns grow there, tiny, tiny real ferns, that cling lightly to the rocky shelves. They are quite willing to be removed. And they love the steamy warmth of the kitchen window sill as much as the carrot tops do.

They nestle deep in the plushy moss. They send their curling pennants bravely upward beside the tall graceful spires of the carrot tops.

I've had my ferny grots much admired.

"What darling little fern dishes! Where can I get some? Carrot tops? Really? Oh, do tell me, please, how you fix them."

All they ask is a fresh drink of water now and then when they are dry. If any of the fronds become unruly, or are less attractive than the rest, it is a simple matter to remove it, and set a new top in its place.

Next time you have carrots for dinner, save the tops and make a ferny grot that will give you pleasure out of all proportion to the trouble you took to prepare it.

E. O. T.

Sharing 'The Roost'

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A number of years ago a man and his wife, associated in an art business, grew tired of a life that shut them up in the city all the time, and began to look about for a place in the country where they might spend their week-ends. They found what they considered an ideal location, a cottage and several acres of ground on the outskirts of a residence town several miles from the city in which they had their business. Soon they found themselves enjoying the place so much that they gave up their apartment and drove back and forth to their work.

Then followed the happiest years of their life together. The Master of the House, with the help of the old gardener who lived in the pump house on the lower edge of the place, devoted all his spare time to building terraces and walks, setting out and tending shade and fruit trees and shrubbery, making a fish pool and a tiny bird-bath and fountain. The Mistress took charge of the climbing roses and geraniums, the iris and lilacs. Vacations and week-ends and evenings were not long enough for all they wanted to do. . . .

Then the gentle Master of the House passed on. But the Mistress steadfastly refused, in answer to the pleas of her friends, to leave the place "away out there in the country" and move to town. "But I won't stay alone," she conceded. "There always will be someone who needs a home to share The Roost with me, I know."

* * *

And so began a procession of protégées and guests. In turn came nieces who otherwise could not have had the advantages of high school and college to stay until they left to make homes of their own. And friends, mostly hard-working business women, who might drop in for a night, or a week, or longer, to enjoy the rest and quiet. Each guest entertained herself while the Mistress was away at her place of business. There were no hard and fast rules at The Roost, but a fine spirit of comradeship and co-operation. . . .

It sits high on a sun-drenched hill in the peninsula region south of San Francisco, this little brown-shingled, many-windowed house whimsically called "The Roost." "For two reasons," explains the charming Mistress to a First Time Caller, at a Sunday afternoon gathering to welcome home a returned "Rooster." "First, because it is perched up here on the side of the hill, and second, because we fly away from it every morning to scratch for a living or an education, and then come back to it at night to rest and sleep."

* * *

"And you might say," spoke up one of the residents, a Junior College girl, "because it has provided a shelter for several young chickens who didn't have any mother wing to crawl under."

"And add: because it so often has been the resting place for busy hens who needed a chance to recuperate for a while," laughed the Newspaper Woman who was just finishing a month's stay.

"If it isn't stretching the simile too far, it's the dearest refuge in the world for a 'Bird of Passage' after a long and hazardous journey," said the slender, fair young woman recently returned from two years in the Orient.

* * *

"It is sweet of you all to say so many nice things about The Roost," answered its Mistress, flushed and appreciative. She threw more eucalyptus branches on the fire in the hearth and it flamed up and sparkled and sent out a sweet, spicy fragrance.

"It is different from most houses," analyzed the Newspaper Woman, addressing herself to the Mistress, "in that it seems to belong to many people, instead of one person or family. And you share not from a sense of duty or obligation, but as a place which you love and enjoy and like to have others enjoy with you. There is something about its informal and pleasant atmosphere that makes us feel 'at home' at once. Furthermore, you don't invite as guests only people who can entertain you in return. As a matter of fact, most of us have no real homes—we just shift from one boarding house room to another. Perhaps that is why we appreciate The Roost so much."

* * *

"And somehow folks of all ages, occupations and stations can get together here and have a perfectly marvelous time," said the Trained Nurse. "The place has a bewitching effect on us. We all want to help and laugh and have a good time in a simple, spontaneous way. The Mistress of The Roost is so wise, tolerant and gracious that she puts us all at ease."

"I guess it is because you didn't have children of your own that you have taken in several other people's children, and given them a home. I call that the real mother spirit," declared the Junior College girl. "So I say, hurrah for The Roost, the one and only Roost!"

"The Home That Is Shared," said the Bird of Passage, softly.

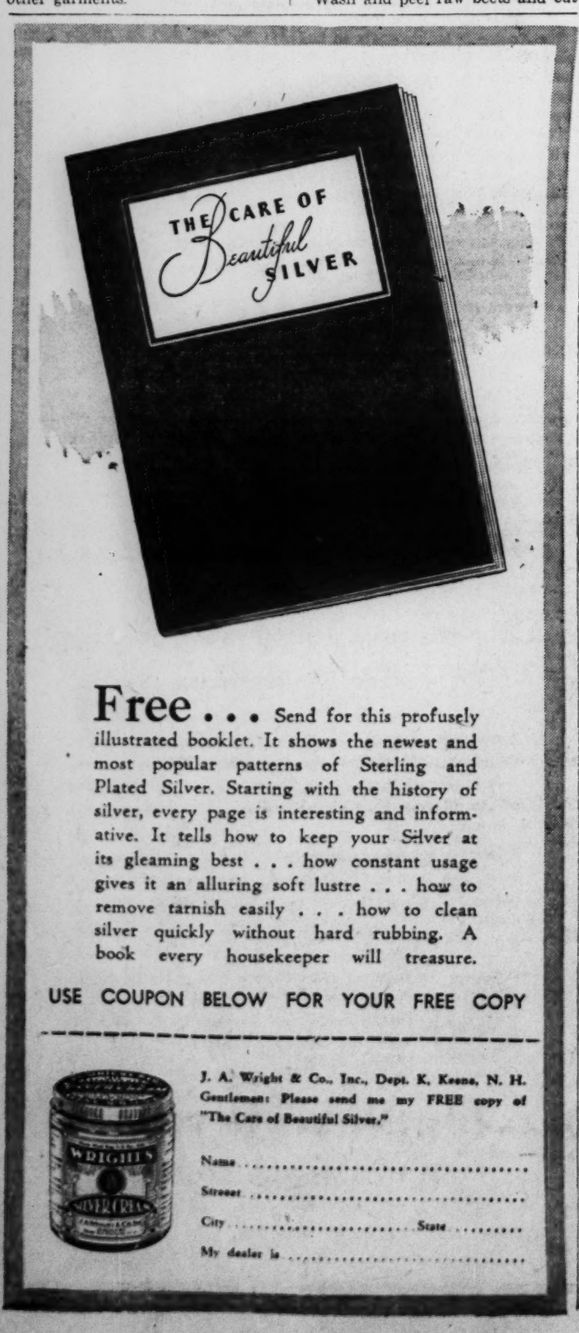
C. C.

The Baby's First Sleeping Basket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Be sure to line the baby's first sleeping basket. Many people insist that the baby does not use it long enough, and is too little to touch the sides of the basket. However, he does wave his hands about and hit the rough sides, and although he may be put into a larger bed at three months, the basket is still likely to be used in the automobile. A lining of cotton crepe, easily washed, made with elastic to fit over the top of the basket, is ideal. It is held down by the little mattress.

The writer did not have such a lining at first, and the baby in kicking tore tiny crêpe de chine bootees to shreds, even though the basket did not seem rough enough to hurt his feet. Another method of fixing a lining is to tack a felt strip all around the top of the basket and baste the lining to this. If silk is used, this is the best way.



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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Plans No Offering for New Money March 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—On March 15 the Treasury will refund about $800,000,000 in maturing securities but there will be no issues for the purpose of obtaining "new money" or cash, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

A $502,000,000 issue of 3 per cent notes maturing April 15 and about $300,000,000 in short term bills due around March 15, a tax-payment date, would be retired, Mr. Morgenthau said.

It was announced at the same time that the weekly bill issues would be increased to $100,000,000 and the additional $50,000,000 will provide the Treasury with that amount of "new money." Experts expect that $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 would be obtained through doubling the issuance of bills over the maturities.

It was also announced that two series of Treasury bills, one of 105-day maturity and the other of 273-day maturity, had been invited, bids to be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to 2 p. m., eastern standard time, on Monday, March 1. The bills will be issued in two series of $50,000,000 each, one maturing June 16, 1937, and the other on Dec. 1.

"The bill method of borrowing is used because of the extremely low interest rates on this type of security. The new bills will be dated March 3. They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders and at maturity will be sold at face value without interest.

The announcement that there would be no more new money financing March 15 is considered significant of the Government's plan to approach a balanced budget. It will be the first financing period since the depression started in 1930 in which the Treasury was able to pass a quarterly financing period without borrowing money in excess of the maturing securities.

U. S. Steel Corp. Subsidiaries Bid On U. S. Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries have entered bids for more than $2,000,000 in government contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act requiring specified hour and working conditions, a statement issued by the corporation said.

The statement intended to dispute reports the subsidiaries had refused to bid, said that on the offers entered, contracts had been awarded for $672,000 worth of material.

"In short," it continued, "the steel corporation subsidiaries have bid on all government contracts calling for material of their manufacture in every case where in the opinion of the particular subsidiary involved compliance with the stipulations of the Walsh-Healey Act would be feasible, although such compliance would add to the cost of manufacture."

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Price of Pig Iron Highest Since 1925

By the Associated Press

Youngstown, Ohio

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. announce an increase of $1 a ton in pig iron prices effective immediately. Prices advanced $1 a ton in November and 50 cents a ton Jan. 1. The new price brings iron to the highest since April, 1925, when No. 2 foundry averaged $20.29 here.

The new prices in the Youngstown district are No. 2 foundry and malleable $22 a ton; basic, $21.50, and Bessemer $22.50; gray forge $21.50.

Excess Reserves Drop; Gold Stock Reaches New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $96,000,000 decline in member banks, idle funds, or excess reserves, for the week ended Feb. 24.

The drop, which brought these reserves to $2,100,000,000, reflected in part a $21,000,000 climb in money in circulation to $6,372,000,000 and a $63,000,000 decrease in member bank reserve balances to $6,705,000,000.

The latter development was attributable partly to withdrawal of Treasury funds with member banks and their transfer to the Treasury's deposit account with Federal Reserve institutions. Treasury cash and deposits with federal reserve banks increased $45,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 24 to $2,782,000,000.

The first half of a 33 1-3 per cent increase in reserve requirements ordered by the reserve board will go into effect Monday and the remaining half May 1. The full increase is expected to "lock up" about $1,500,000,000 of idle funds now available for credit expansion.

During the week ended Feb. 24 the Board's statement showed monetary gold stock rose $22,000,000 to a new all-time high of $11,425,000,000, or $1,262,000,000 over the same week last year.

The statement showed that the daily average volume of federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 24 was $2,486,000,000, a decrease of $16,000,000 compared with the preceding week and with the corresponding week in 1936.

Auto Output Best For Any February Week Since 1929

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that this week's output of the motorcar factories would total 115,360 units, which it describes as the highest level for any February week since 1929. Last week's total was estimated at 88,740 against 70,516 in the comparable week of 1936. Ward's predicted next week's assemblies would exceed 125,000 cars and trucks.

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated this week's output at 111,915 cars and trucks, compared with 95,698 last week and 71,956 during the like week of 1936. Cram's said that "all signs point to an early buying wave this spring."

Brokers' Loans Up $44,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,053,000,000. The week ended Feb. 25 and the total represented an increase of $44,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for this week and the previous week:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	978,000,000	$936,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	75,000,000	73,000,000

Atlantic Refining Profit In 1936 Best Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of $7,347,858 is reported by the Atlantic Refining Company for the year 1936. According to the annual statement this is the largest net since 1929.

Physical operations for 1936 were at the highest level in the company's history, the report states. Earnings a common share were $2.59, compared with $1.49 on a net income of $3,970,598 in 1935. Direct taxes, paid or accrued, totaled $4,930,546, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding year.

Assets at the close of 1936, including $10,755,506 cash, were $45,027,727, or $34,627,900 in excess of current liabilities. This compares with cash of $9,674,293, current assets of $44,660,782 and current liabilities of $8,148,679 at the end of 1935.

New investments in fixed assets in 1936, including the completed part of the company's new refinery at Atreco, Texas, amounted to $18,724,000. White-offs in fixed assets through depreciation and retirements totaled $16,145,000, resulting in an aggregate increase in fixed assets of $2,579,000. A reserve of $247,000 established against investments in areas under Spanish influence was charged against current income. Since communication with the Spanish subsidiary was completely interrupted operating results in that territory were not included in the report for 1936.

St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Stockholders of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company received reports recently of the organization's return to improved business status with a net profit in 1936 of $286,121.57. Not only that but the organization reduced its long-term bank loan by nearly one-third. The company paid $1.40 a share in dividends for a total of $279,907.60.

Economic Picture of Today Parallels That of War Time

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent run-up in the international price level of the non-ferrous metals, and the weakening this year of high-grade bond prices, both in the United States and England, have suggested an interesting simplification of the present international economic situation in Wall street. It is said that the situation appears to be taking on all the political, financial, and economic earmarks of a world war except the actual military operations.

According to this viewpoint we are not in a situation such as leads to military combat, but rather in one which is analogous to economic and financial conditions after a conflict has started. The analogy for present conditions, and one which has many plausible points, is therefore drawn not from conditions before the great war but from financial and economic conditions after the conflict started.

Resembles Wartime

The major elements of this rough-hewn pattern are of course fairly obvious. Commodity prices are going up all over the world, particularly in those staples like the ferrous and non-ferrous metals which go into armaments. Government budgets are at this time further out of balance for such leading countries as the United States, England, France, Germany, and Italy than they have ever been in peacetime before. Interest rates appear to be moving upward, although the parallel between present rates and those in 1915 and 1916 is, at least so far, rather far-fetched.

Stock prices appear to be moving no better than sideways, despite a steady acceleration of business, a situation which occurred in this country from the end of 1916 until the end of 1918 while we were participants in the conflict. Government control of business, credit, and prices is more thorough than it has ever been in peacetime since the abandonment of the mercantilist system a century and a half ago, and takes on more and more resmblance to wartime controls.

The present high and still rising rate of activity in steel and copper refining fits fairly snugly into this picture. Non-ferrous and ferrous metal activity usually parallel each other. Copper and steel producers led in the boom which began in 1915, their prices moving up sharply. Copper production is now moving to capacity, while steel operations at 82 per cent are more nearly at capacity than the figure indicates, for the remaining 18 per cent is high cost and much of the 82 per cent has run through the January period without the usual repairs and replacements.

Parallel with the currently much-publicized tightness in the non-ferrous metals a very tight position is developing in the raw materials of steel-making—scrap and pig iron. Scrap steel had an almost 50 per cent appreciation last summer, and the price was fairly quiescent last fall, but a further run-up is now in progress, with prices well above 1920 levels. Heavy exports in the last year have contributed.

In respect to pig iron, the country has been on a normal importing basis, but last December exports began in some volume, despite the high price here. The high price of scrap has contributed to a higher proportion of pig going into open hearths, and integrated producers are now reported buying heavily from merchant ironmakers, while the possibility of a coal strike is keeping the price of coke, one of the chief raw materials of iron, very firm. Second quarter iron prices are expected to be up $1.00 per ton over first quarter.

Rising Budget Deficits

On the financial side, of course, the chief parallel to early war times is that of the continually rising budget deficits. Where unbalance is not, as in Europe, due to preparations to meet military enemies it is, in this country, due to an effort to meet an internal enemy, depression. The budgets of many countries, particularly Germany and Italy, are rendered almost unintelligible by the state's shouldering the deficits formerly suffered in private, and to a lesser extent the United States Treasury's operations have not only been put in the red but made difficult to decipher due to the loan of public credit to formerly private purposes.

To date, interest rates have hardly risen sufficiently to make much of a parallel with former wartime. Yields on British consols, however, have just risen smartly, while high-grade corporation bond yields are up, though United States Treasury yields for the lower-coupon issues are about as good as they were in December. French rentes continue at the low levels of recent years. The international movement of gold to the United States more nearly parallels that of the post-war period than of wartime.

The artificial easy-money policies now popular in leading industrial countries find their parallel in the policies of 20 years ago. In this country the newly created Federal Reserve System was then used as a carbureter to mix good money with patriotic air to get the proper firing mixture of credit; Government bonds were made eligible paper, and banks were encouraged to tempt the public into shoe-string purchase of Liberty bonds. Easy money policies are again popular, to finance the Government's war against unemployment and low wages.

May Not Boost Stocks

Perhaps the most interesting conjecture to be drawn from this home-made analogy is that commodity prices and interest rates can rise without pulling stock prices up with them. The boom in American industrial stocks which began when the stock market reopened in November, 1914, reached a temporary plateau by the end of 1915, and reached a war-time top in November, 1916, five months before we entered the war. Stock prices were lower at the Armistice than at the declaration of war.

Railroad shares, of course, suffered even more than industrials. Their fate, together with the reaction of the British stock market this month to rearmament announcement, may give the clue. The rails were taken over by the Government and their costs raised to meet war needs. British stocks seemed to anticipate higher taxes. The present American Government, in its permanent war on the hardships of a gold-standard economy, has already heaped income tax burdens on corporations which approach the excess-profits burdens of the war, and is strongly sympathetic to movements which would drain off added earnings into pay envelopes and pension plans before they can reach the form of dividend checks.

Another parallel with war-time, as affecting stock prices, may be seen in the present Government control over stock markets. During the war we had a call money committee which exercised what is now called "qualitative control" over the money going into marginal purchases of stocks. The parallel with Regulation T, Regulation U, and proposed curbs on marginal "free riders," floor-traders, office partners' margins, etc., is fairly obvious.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, all of the maintenance and operating expenses connected therewith, which constitute allowable deductions for Federal income-tax purposes, should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time that it is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three-fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction for Federal income-tax purposes would be $600.

If a law which imposes a tax on gasoline shows that the tax is imposed on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for Federal income-tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the law and the regulations. The Federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. A taxpayer may ascertain whether the gasoline tax imposed by a State is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes the tax may be added to the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but where that is done, the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately under the item of taxes.

National Lead Shows Sharp Gain in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the National Lead Co. and domestic subsidiaries report for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, certified by independent auditors, totaled $7,232,530 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred "A" and "B" dividend requirements to $1.71 a share on 3,095,100 common shares now outstanding, excluding 3210 shares held in treasury.

In addition to this income, company had equity in undivided profits of foreign subsidiaries and controlled companies not wholly owned, estimated at 12 cents a share on the common. Earnings of the two German companies are not included in this estimate.

In 1935, company reported net profit of $5,261,390, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.07 a share on present number of common shares outstanding. Company's equity in undivided profits of foreign subsidiaries and controlled companies not wholly owned in that year was estimated at 12 cents a common share.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $42,543,957 and current liabilities were $8,109,402, against $39,612,391 and $5,048,607, respectively at end of preceding year. Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities aggregated $12,497,874, against $11,428,139.

Market value of marketable securities as of December 31, last, was $2,602,486 in excess of book value on Dec. 31, 1935, market value of marketable securities was $1,472,471 in excess of book value.

Kelvinator Men Control Nash-Kelvinator Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation the Kelvinator interests were placed in complete control of the directors of the corporation.

Of the seven directors elected five are former directors of Kelvinator Corporation and two of Nash Motors Company. Nash directors elected to the new board were C. W. Nash, formerly chairman of Nash Motors, and J. T. Wilson, who has not been actively connected with Nash for several years.

The former directors of Kelvinator elected include George W. Mason formerly president of Kelvinator and now president of the merged company; H. J. Ebbott, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York; H. G. Perkins, formerly vice-president of Kelvinator; Ernest W. Stauffen Jr., vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, and H. T. Pierpont of Worcester, Mass.

Couch, Once RFC Member, on Board Of Kansas Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harvey C. Couch has been elected chairman of the executive committee and a member of the board of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. Mr. Couch succeeds Kenneth D. Steere, who will continue as the board chairman and a member of the executive committee.

Under the chairmanship of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigators, who have been delving into the financial transactions surrounding the creation of the Van Sweringen railway empire, have taken under scrutiny a deal whereby Mr. Couch acquired a substantial interest in the Kansas City Southern from Paine, Webber & Co., former brokers for the Van Sweringen interests. The stock was acquired by the Alleghany Corporation, formerly the top company in the Van Sweringen empire.

Mr. Couch resigned as chairman and director of the Louisiana & Arkansas, which was in conformity with ICC rulings against interlocking directorates.

The Louisiana & Arkansas was assigned to a system to be formed by consolidating the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the St. Louis-San Francisco. The Kansas City Southern was assigned to the Union Pacific.

"My election as chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern will not mean any change in the interest I have had heretofore in the Louisiana & Arkansas," said Mr. Couch in a prepared statement issued following the announcement of his accession to the Kansas City Southern management.

"C. P. Couch, my brother, is president of the Louisiana & Arkansas, and my position with the railroad has been largely in an advisory capacity.

"There is a community of interest between the Kansas City Southern and the Louisiana & Arkansas, and I am hopeful of being of aid in furthering the joint interests of the two lines and the development of this fast-growing territory."

Carloadings Gain 3.4 P. C. in Week; 21.9 P. C. Above '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 714,884 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 23,266 cars, or 3.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 128,397 or 21.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 161,719 or 29.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	—Inc. Over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscel freight	290,105	16,924	88,734
Less-than-carlot mds	166,476	3,901	34,866
Coal	156,634	1,468	†19,035
Grain & grain prod	29,852	†621	2,719
Livestock	11,669	34	1,550
Forest products	37,111	1,811	12,718
Ore	10,921	134	4,877
Coke	12,116	†117	1,968

†Decrease.

N. Y. Central Has Big Gain in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1936 pamphlet report of the New York Central Railroad Co. recorded an increase in net income to $8,933,175, equal to $1.79 a share on capital stock, compared with $115,046, or 2 cents a share in 1935.

Total operating revenues amounted to $257,714,419, compared with $218,260,325 the previous year. Net operating income rose to $45,278,626 from $36,748,524.

Cash at the end of the year totaled $24,226,023 against $23,537,303 at the close of 1935.

The road's report for January showed net railway operating income of $3,863,703 before fixed charges but after deductions for depreciation and retirements, an increase of $1,204,772, compared with the same month last year. Gross revenues were $29,902,526, a gain of $1,696,776 over a year ago. Railway operating expenses aggregated $22,752,993, against $21,798,406.

American Mutual Changes In Personnel Announced

Charles E. Hodges Jr., president of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Boston, is the newly elected president of the two affiliated companies, American Policyholders' Insurance Company and Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, it has been announced.

Mr. Hodges succeeds to the command of the business with which his father, Charles E. Hodges Sr., was associated during the past 50 years. The senior Hodges passed on Jan. 22, at which time he held the offices of chairman of the board of American Mutual and president of the affiliated companies.

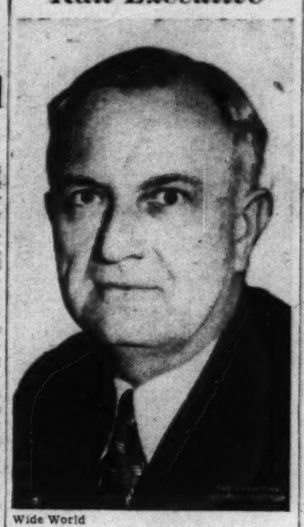
American Mutual, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year as pioneer casualty company in this country, has announced the following changes in personnel: Robert M. Allen, of Cambridge, was elected assistant to the president; Gregory T. Crisp of West Newton, and Harold J. Ginsburgh of Belmont, assistant vice presidents; Leslie P. Hemry of Belmont, assistant secretary; George Putnam of Boston, and Wilmot F. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., directors.

American Policyholders' has a new vice president, Henry C. Kneppenberg Jr.; Frank R. Mullaney is now vice president and secretary. Ralph M. Teed of Needham, assistant secretary, and Eustis Walcott of Dover, assistant treasurer. Joseph S. Pendleton, a new director.

Mr. Kneppenberg for many years has been American Mutual vice president and general sales manager. He is also secretary of the Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Mullaney of West Newton has been with American Mutual for nearly 20 years and for many years its secretary, and more recently vice president as well, is a fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society. He has been secretary of American Policyholders' since its organization.

Rail Executive



Wide World

Harvey C. Couch

Newly Elected Chairman of Executive Committee and Member of the Board of Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

Utility Man Tells How He Ran $2,072,000 Into $680,072,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A one-time bicycle manufacturer without previous experience in high finance related how he had pyramided an original investment of $2,072,000 into securities valued at $680,000,000 in 1929.

Harrison Williams, public utilities man, recited the story in answer to questions by L. M. C. Smith and David Schenker, counsel for the Securities Commission, in its investigation into investment trusts.

The inquiry into Central States Electric Corporation and other Williams-controlled companies is one chapter in the general investigation.

Valued at $680,000,000

After a detailed chronological recital of the manner in which he secured control of utilities corporations with assets and securities valued at two billion dollars since 1906 Williams attributed his success to "normal" stock market increases.

When commission counsel asked how he accounted for the fact that the securities increased in value from $26,200,000 in 1928 to $680,000,000 in August 30, 1929, Williams replied:

"How do you account for the rise in value of all stocks during that one and one-half year period?"

The price increase, he contended, was not out of line with what the stock market was doing at that time and the holdings (mostly in North American Corporation, a billion dollar company) were worth the $680,000,000 value.

Williams' success story was in brief:

1906: Organized American Gas & Electric Company for his first experience in public utilities.

1912: With a syndicate purchased 60 per cent (44,036 shares valued at $5,724,000) of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., which in turn was transferred to Central States Corporation for $10,568,800 in notes and preferred and common stock.

1922-1923: Bought 30,000 shares in Central States for $800,000.

1924: Subscribed to 49,592 shares and bought 11,000 shares in Central States for $200,000.

Cost Him $2,072,000

The stock purchases made at a cost of $2,072,000, gave Williams 104,671 of the outstanding 109,038 shares, or 96 per cent control of Central States.

Williams' shares were increased in 1926 when a 10-for-1 split was declared, and in 1928 when 10 per cent stock dividends were declared. In April, 1929, a 2-for-1 split, and in July, 1929, a 3-for-1 split, added to his shares.

From 1924 to 1929, the testimony showed, the Central States stock had been split 60 for 1 and Williams owned 90 per cent of the 8,723,368 shares outstanding.

Commission counsel brought out that while outside investors were putting money in Central States stock issues Williams had not invested any additional cash.

Williams retained control of his utilities empire, testimony revealed, through pyramided holding companies, with the New Empire Corporation as the "top" holding company and seven other personal holding companies between Williams and the operating companies.

ONE BILLION DOLLARS
PAID OUT IN BENEFITS BY
SUN LIFE OF CANADA
SINCE FIRST POLICY WAS ISSUED IN 1871
SECURITY SERVICE
WORLD WIDE

To Policyholders and The Public

Another milestone of achievement in public service has been passed by the Company during 1936. Of the many significant features of the Annual Report, perhaps the most striking is that during sixty-six years of operation the Sun Life of Canada has paid in benefits to its policyholders and beneficiaries more than One Billion Dollars. These benefits, made possible by the thrift and foresight of men and women brought together for mutual protection, have made a notable contribution to the sum of human happiness and national well-being.

Life assurance is a great co-operative enterprise by which millions of policyholders are enabled to provide financial security for their dependants and themselves. Its contributions to the public welfare are continuous and ever-expanding. The savings of policyholders in the form of premiums, invested in Government securities and in basic industries, are an important factor in national progress and stability, while the benefits distributed maintain homes and lessen the demands for public and private relief.

Arthur B. Wood
President and Managing Director.

Features of 1936

ASSURANCES IN FORCE—The increase in assurances in force reflects the improvement in general business conditions.

INTEREST RATE—The average interest rate earned on the Company's investments again increased.

ASSETS—The assets of the Company were increased by nearly seventy million dollars during the year 1936 and now stand at seven hundred and seventy-five million dollars, the highest in the Company's history.

Dividends to Policyholders

Participating policyholders will share in the Company's progress by increased dividend payments during 1937.

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1936	$2,775,949,087
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	219,966,637
INCOME	172,215,217
DISBURSEMENTS	112,534,410
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	59,680,807
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:	
During the year 1936	77,489,306
Since organization	1,046,104,001
ASSETS	775,145,354
LIABILITIES (ex. capital stock and shareholders' a/c)	740,485,627
PAID-UP CAPITAL ($2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	$3,450,303
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate	5,788,065
CONTINGENCY RESERVE	10,000,000
SURPLUS	15,421,359
	$34,659,727

The above figures are in conformity with the form of statement authorized by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.

Securities are carried in the balance sheet at book values which in the aggregate are lower than market values.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE . . . MONTREAL
D. A. CAMERON, Manager
75 Federal St., Boston

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Todays sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day	2,227,230
1937 vol. to date	108,152,276
1936 vol. to date	124,261,537

Some Steel, Rail Aircraft Stocks Have Fair Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—U. S. Steel and American Telephone engineered a quiet rally in today's stock market after the list had plodded along with some difficulty during the greater part of the session.

Early strength was exhibited by merchandising, aircraft and specialties stocks. Most of the recently buoyant metals lagged.

In addition to the two leaders, advances were registered for Midland Steel Products, Chrysler, Goodyear, Macy, Marshall Field, Allied Stores, Seaboard Oil, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, N. Y. Central, Celanese, Loew's, Great Northern Ore, National Distillers and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Lower were American Zinc, Inspiration Copper, J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, North American and Texas Corp.

Buying in Douglas Aircraft followed evacuation of sit-down strikers from the company's California plant.

Rails were not particularly responsive to statements of the heads of N. Y. Central and Union Pacific that February gross will be substantially ahead of the 1936 month.

Although U. S. Government issues made further gains in the bond market today on knowledge the Treasury would ask no new money the next four months, the corporate list was narrow and quiet.

Treasuries up about 3-32s to 5-32s of a point around midday were the 4s, the 2¾s of 1947 and the 2¾s of 1959.

In the corporate sector a tumble of Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron 6s and 5s was the main point of interest. Directors of the company decided yesterday not to pay interest on the 6s due March 1.

New York, Ontario & Western refunding 4s were down 3 points or so on postponement of interest for six months, augmenting a loss of 2½ yesterday.

Fractions were chipped from Rock Island general 4s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, New Haven 6s and Southern Railway 4s.

Gains of fractions to around a point were scored by International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Santa Fe 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Generally higher prices ruled in the curb market today as industrial stocks attracted buyers.

Late in the session many shares were up as much as a point and some went forward even more gingerly. McWilliams Dredging was up more than a point as were Chicago Flexible Shaft, and Ohio Brass "B." Raymond Concrete Pile added more than 4½ points to stand well up among the leaders.

Off a point or so were Pittsburgh plate glass and Singer Mfg.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hazel Atlas Glass	$1.56	Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Reduced				
Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 6% pf	75c	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 15
Special				
Philip Morris & Co. Ltd	$5	..	Mar.	25 Mar. 10
Accumulated				
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc 6% pf	$3	..	Mar.	15 Mar. 4
Utica Knitting Co 7% pf	$5.25	..	Apr.	1 Mar. 31
Interim				
Detroit Steel Products	25c		Mar.	31 Mar. 20
Irregular				
Bloomingdale Bros. Inc	37½c	..	Mar.	25 Mar. 15
Elgin Natl Watch	50c	..	Mar.	15 Mar. 5
St Joseph Lead	50c	..	Mar.	15 Mar. 5
United Ntl Corp pf	10c	..	Mar.	20 Mar. 5
Wagner Elec	50c	..	Mar.	5 Feb. 27
Initial				
Atlantic Co new 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1 .....
Breyhound Corp 5½% pf	13¾c	..	Apr.	1 Mar. 22
Regular				
Am Box Board Co	25c		Apr.	1 Mar. 20
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Mar.	1 Feb. 20
Amer Home Prods	20c	M	Apr.	1 Feb. 18
Am Mach & Metal	15c		Apr.	1 Mar. 13
Amer Tob Co pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 12
Anaconda Cop Min	25c		Mar.	29 Mar. 10
Babcock & Wilcox	$1	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 8
Black & Decker Mfg	25c		Mar.	31 Mar. 20
Comml Credit Co	$1	Q	Mar.	31 Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.06¼		Mar.	31 Mar. 11
Conn Lt & Pow	75c	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 11
East'n G & F Assoc				
6% pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 15
Gillette Saf Razor	25c	Q	Mar.	31 Mar. 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May	1 Apr. 2
Greyhound Corp	20c	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 22
Hackensack Water Co, A pf	43¾c	Q	Mar.	31 Mar. 16
Kansas Elec Pr 6% cum pr pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 15
Do 7% cum pf	$1.75	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 15
Liquid Carbonic	65c	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 15
Lorillard, P. pf	$1.75	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 10
National Steel	62½c	Q	Mar.	30 Mar. 20
N Y Tel 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar.	30 Mar. 20
Pacif Finan Calif	45c	Q	Apr.	15 Mar. 19
Do pf, A	20c	Q	May	1 Mar. 15
Do pf, C	16¼c	Q	May	1 Apr. 15
Do pf, D	17½c	Q	May	1 Apr. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	May	1 Apr. 15
Pacif Lig 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	15 Mar. 31
Pennzoil Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 31
Do $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Apr.	1 Mar. 10
Super Portland Cement	$3.30	A	Mar.	1 Mar. 10
Union Pacific	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1 Feb. 20
Do pf	$2	S	Apr.	1 Mar. 1
Van Norman Machine Tool, new	40c	..	Mar.	20 Mar. 10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Demand	$4.88⅞	$4.89		$4.8665
Cables	$4.88¹⁄₁₆	$4.89		$4.2397
France—franc	4.86⅛	4.86⅛		4.2397
Belgium—belga	.1685	.0463		4
Switz'l'd—franc	.1685	.1685		.1695
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛		.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4024		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5475		4
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2521		.4537
Norway—krone	.2456	.2457		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2183		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch via—crown	.0349	.0349		4
Finland—finn'k	.0217	.0217		.0246
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896		.1899
Rom'nia—leu	.0446	.0446		.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
South America				
Argentine—peso	.3259	.3260		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0610	.0610		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.3060
Peru—sol	.3600	.3600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.56501	.56501		1.7310
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2852	.2852		.8440
India—rupee	.3695	.3696		.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.3650	.3505		.6806
Shanghai—dol	.3050	.3050		*
Sta Stlmnts—dol	.2975	.2975		*
Phil Islnds—peso	.5037½	.5019		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.0931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
19⅛	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	25	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Feb 25
36	32½	Addresso-Mul (1)	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	Advance Rumely	4	3½	3½	3½	
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	12	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅜
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	52	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
19¾	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	28	15½	15	15	— ¼
3⅝	3⅛	Allegh Corp	34	3	4¾	4¾	— ¼
58⅛	47	Allegh pf xw	13	58½	58	58¼	Feb 23
99¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	56⅞	56	56	— 1¼
59	43⅜	Allegh p f$40 ww	6	57¾	57¼	57⅜	Feb 24
53¼	41⅛	Allegh 2 pf pf	2	48	47¾	47¾	Feb 25
46⅛	36½	Allegh Std (1.65e)	*24	38⅜	37	38⅜	+ 1½
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	6	233	232	233	
33¼	28½	Allied Mills (.50e)	2	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	126	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅞
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	7	82½	83	83½	Feb 25
82⅛	71½	Allis Chalm v1½a	27	72½	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Feb 25
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	9	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43	41½	43	Feb 23
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	3	109	107½	109	+1¼
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	86	86	86	—1
41⅜	36	Am Bank N (1.40e)	3	36¼	35½	35½	—1
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Feb 25
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	21	108	107	107½	+ ⅛
174	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Feb 23
71	56	Am Car & Fd	5	65¾	65½	65½	
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
87¾	72	Am Chain (4e)	11	84½	83½	83½	—1
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	127½	127½	127½	Feb 25
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	*1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅜
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	13	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	13	28	27¼	28	+1¼
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	15	32	32	32	— ⅛
13½	.8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	25	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ Sec	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pr	24	12½	12¼	12¼	
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	7	53¼	52	53¼	Feb 24
58⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	1	64	63	63	Feb 25
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	6	35¼	34	34½	— ¼
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	1	19	19	19	
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	25	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	—2½
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50	50	50	— ⅜
4¼	2½	Am Ice	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	25	25	25	
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	10	15⅝	15¼	15½	Feb 25
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	54	53¼	54	+ ⅛
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	118	118	118	+ 1½
26½	22¾	Am Ma & Pdy (¼g)	82	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	5	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	30	66½	65¼	66	+1¼
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (.60e)	3	72½	72½	72½	—1⅛
87½	74	Am P & L pf (6)	21	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
72½	63	Am P & L (5)	8	75½	75	75	— ¾
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	5	65	64¼	64¼	— ¾
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	87	26¾	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	58	36½	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	7	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
154	146½	Am Smelt pf (7)	56	96¾	95	95¾	— ⅛
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	7	146¾	146½	146¾	Feb 25
6	3½	Am Smelt rts	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	414	53⅜	47⅝	5	— ¼
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 25
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	10	67⅛	65¾	65¾	— ¾
56⅞	50¾	Am Sugar (2)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb 24
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	51¼	51	51⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	4	141	141	141	Feb 25
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
99	93	Am Tobac (5)	20	177¼	175¾	176¼	+ ¾
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	2	94	94	94	+ ⅜
150⅛	146	Am Tobac pf (6)	28	95½	95⅛	95⅜	+ ⅜
*20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	5	142	142	142	—4
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	9	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	32	25¾	25⅛	25¾	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	1	104	104	104	Feb 23
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	10	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Am Writ Pap	*8	75¼	74½	75	+1
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
20	6¾	Am Zinc	28	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc pr pf	378	18½	16¼	16⅝	—1½
79¾	44½	Anaconda (1¼e)	1	185	185	185	Feb 23
66⅜	52⅛	Anaconda Wire (½g)	3	67	66	67	—6½
97	84	Ancon W&C (½g)	143	64⅜	63¾	64⅝	+ ½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	97	95	95	95	Feb 23
37½	30½	Andes Copper	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5½	APW Co	1	33½	33½	33½	
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (1½g)	3	8¾	8¼	8½	Feb 25
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	*1	44	44	44	+1½
13⅜	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
99	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	152	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	99	98	99	+1
69¾	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	1	103	103	103	Feb 25
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	7	69	68¾	68¾	
17⅜	14	Artloom Corp	13	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	50	225	217	223	+ ⅝
57½	50¾	Asso. Invest. (2a)	*1	100⅛	100	100¼	Feb 17
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	3	54¼	54	54	— ½
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	1	105	105	105	Feb 23
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	39	76	74½	75⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	Feb 24
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	18	48¼	47¼	48¼	+1¼
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 25
35⅞	30½	Atlantic Refin (1)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	23	34	33¼	34	+ ⅞
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	114½	114½	114½	Feb 25
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	29	18¼	18	18	
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	9	51⅞	51¾	51¾	
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	81	79¾	79¾	Feb 24
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	49	8¾	8⅝	8¼	

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	25	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	32	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	3	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	Feb 25
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	113½	113½	113½	Feb 25
28½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	71	27¾	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅛
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	40½	40	40¼	+ ¾
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	Feb 20
42½	35⅝	Barber Co (¾e)	27	41⅜	40¼	40¼	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	41	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	8	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	5	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
103⅛	101¼	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	105	104¾	104¾	+1⅝
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	5	108⅛	108½	108½	Feb 25
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
85⅜	84	Bele N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	15	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
23¾	21½	Benet Loan (.45g)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
95⅜	73	Beth Steel (11e)	60	92⅞	91½	91⅝	—1⅛
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	127½	127½	127½	—⅛
38	33	Black & Deck (¼g)	21	12⅛	10⅛	11½	+ 1⅛
38⅛	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅝
47¾	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	17	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	130	48½	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+1½
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	12	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6¼	Boston & Maine	6	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	3	9⅜	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	4	37⅜	33¾	33¾	+⅝
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	40	22⅛	21½	21½	
53½	48	Briggs & Stratt (3)	21	54¾	54	54½	— ¼
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	50	50	50	Feb 24
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	2	45	44½	44½	— ⅞
38½	33¾	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Feb 25
102¼	99¾	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	21	108	107	107½	+ ⅛
52¾	46¾	Brk Un Gas (3)	2	100½	100½	100½	Feb 25
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	*1	46	46	46	— ¼
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	2	49¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	3	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	12⅛	Budd E G pf	19	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
98	75	Budd E G pf	44	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	1	81	81	81	+5½
45¼	34¼	Bullard Co (¼g)	23	11½	10⅞	10⅞	
63	51	Bulova Watch	2	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
53⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	51	64½	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	9	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	6	9¼	9	9	— ¼
17½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	63	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	59	34½	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	9	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
31½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼

—C—

48¼	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	7	42⅞	42½	42½	— ½
6½	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	625	6	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Cal & Hecla (⅝e)	*55	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
32¾	27½	Camp W & C (1)	3	36	35⅜	35⅜	Feb 25
17⅜	14½	Canada Dry	17	28½	28	28	— ⅛
15¾	11⅝	Canadian Pacific	80	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
11	7⅞	Cannon Mills (4e)	4	58	58	58	Feb 25
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16½	16	16	Feb 25
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	17	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	3	162	160¼	160¼	—2¾
35½	26¾	Celanese (1½e)	6	96	95¼	95¼	— ¾
112½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	281	35¾	34½	35⅞	+2⅛
47½	36½	Celotex Corp	2	112½	112	113	Feb 23
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (2½a)	17	47	46	46	
12⅜	8¾	Central Foundry	11	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
41¾	37½	Central of NJ	61	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24¾	17¼	Cent Viol Sug	2	40	39	39	— ⅞
11⅝	10⅜	Century Rib (1.10g)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
77¼	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	21	12⅛	10⅛	11½	+ 1⅜
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	40	76¾	74¼	76⅜	+1⅝
52⅜	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	18	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
48	41	Checker Cab	2	46	45	46	+2
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	15	65¾	64¾	65½	+ ⅛
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Chi & East Ill	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Chi & North Western	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	11¼	Chi & N West pf	8	17¾	17	17¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜	Chi Great Western	1	3½	3½	3½	
17½	13⅛	Chi Gt Western pf	11	16¾	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
32	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	30½	30⅛	30⅛	Feb 25
2¾	1	Chi M St P&P	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Chi M St P&P pf	31	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	2	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	64¾	64	64¼	+1⅞
3½	2¼	Chi RI&P	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
27½	24	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
22½	19	Chi Cot Oil	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	Childs Co	135¼	110¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	18⅞	Chrysler (1⅛g)	43	126½	124½	125⅝	— ⅛
71¾	64½	City I&F (3)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
10⅝	9	City Stores	35	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
38⅛	32⅛	Clark Eq (1.60a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½e)	4	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (3½g)	1	90	90	90	
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	3	138	137¾	137¾	
57⅜	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 23
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	1	103½	103½	103½	
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	10	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	1	102½	102½	102½	
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	1	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	3	46¼	45¼	45½	— ⅜
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	64	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	101¼	101	101¼	Feb 25
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	4	36	35½	35⅝	Feb 25
124½	116	Colum Carb (4a)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bond Market Is Rather Narrow — Curb Securities Irregular •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:30
14 4¼s '47-52	119.24	119.22	119.22
7 3¼s '43-45	108.14	108.14	108.14
11 4s '44-54	114.16	114.12	114.12
2 3¾s '43-56	112.31	112.31	112.31
1 3¾s '40-43 June	108.31	108.31	108.31
20 3¼s '41	107.26	107.26	107.26
2 3¼s '44-46	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 3¼s '46-49	108.2	108.2	108.2
75 3¼s '46-52	108.4	108.2	108.2
2 3s '51-55	106.25	106.25	106.25
52 3¼s '55-60	104.30	104.28	104.30
3 3¼s '43-47	106.17	106.17	106.17
10 2¾s '46-51	104.7	104.7	104.7
150 2¾s '51-54	103.17	103.16	103.16
208 2¾s '56-59	103.18	103.16	103.16
106 2¾s '49-53	101.16	101.16	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 3s '49	105.8	105.8	105.8

Home Owners' Loan

30 3s A '52	104.28	104.26	104.27
6 2¾s '49	102.24	102.21	102.21
1 2¼s '42-44	102.16	102.16	102.16

Corporation Bonds

3 Adams Exp 4s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13 Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100	100½
13 Alleghany 5s '49	95	94⅝	95
70 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68	67½	68
5 Allegh Val 4s '52	109½	109½	1809½
11 Allied Stres 4½s '51	100	100	100
11 Allied Stres 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
34 Am & For P 5s 2030	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
7 Am Ice 5s '53	83	83	83
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	109	109	109
1 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
17 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113⅛	113
1 Am T & T 3½s '66	100¼	100	100
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	108	108	108
34 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Am T Pdr cv 5s	178	178	178
1 Am W W & El 6s '75	108	108	108
43 Am Wrl Pw 5½s '48	90¾	91¼	92¼
6 Am Wrl P 6s '47 ct	92⅜	90	92⅜
82 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
56 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37	36½	36½
21 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99⅝	99⅞
8 Arm Del 5s '57	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
18 Arm 4½s '39	104	103⅞	103⅞
7 Armstrong C 4s '50	105¾	105½	105½
2 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
43 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111¼
23 AT&SF adj 4s '95 ct	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	114	114	114
18 Atl & Birm 4s '33	34	34	34
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¼	103	103¼
11 A C Line 4½s '64	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	57½	57½	57½
22 B&O ref 4½s '95	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 B&O ref 5s '95	92⅜	92½	92½
30 B & O 5s '96 F	91	90⅝	90⅝
15 B&O 5s 2000 D	91	90⅝	90⅝
41 B&O cvt 4½s '60	78⅝	78	78¼
1 B&O 4½s '60	106	106	106
36 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104½	104¼	104¼
7 B&O 5s S W '50	106	106	106
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127	126½	126½
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99	99	99
23 Boston&Me 5s '67	88	87¾	88
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	90	90	90
4 Bos&NY Air4s '55	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
8 BotConMills 6½s '36	36½	36½	36½
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½	102
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	117½	117½	117½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s 250	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Bur CR&NO 5s	30	30	30
1 Bush Terp 5s '55	97	97	97
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111½	111½	111½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112	112	112
7 Can at 5s 69 July	115⅛	115	115⅛
1 Can Pac 4s '44	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
35 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅛	104¼	104¼
29 Can Pac 4s perp	96	95⅝	96
1 Can Pac 5s perp	109½	109½	109½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21½	21½	21½
11 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35½	35	35½
36 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73	73	73
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	83⅜	82¾	82¾
4 Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123½	123¾
1 Chesap Corp 5s '47	147¾	147¾	147¾
21 C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
8 C & Ohio con 5s '39	108	107¾	108
1 C&O gen 4½s '92	121¾	121¾	121¾
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅛	99¼	99¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58	58	58
1 Chi Gt Wn 4s '59	116¼	116¼	116¼
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42	41¾	42
4 Chi & E Ill 5s "51 ct	41½	41½	41½
1 Chi G L & Ck 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Chi Ind & Lou 4s '47	58	58	58
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116¼	116¼	116¼
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '57	42	41¾	42
4 Chi & E Ill 5s "51 ct	41½	41½	41½
1 Chi & Nor W 4s '49	48⅜	48¼	48¼
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	48¾	48¼	48¾
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
21 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	67	66¾	66¾
13 CM&SP gen 4s '89	64¼	63⅝	64¼
250 CM&SP P 5s '75	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
85 CMSPP a1 5s 2000	12	11¾	11⅞
2 Chi & N W 6½s '36	60½	60½	60½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	35½	35	35½
93 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	22⅞	22¾	22¾
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	24¾	24¼	24¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 sta	48	48	48
23 CRI&P 4½s '52A	23	23½	23
21 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	21¾	21¼	21¾
14 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	14	13¾	13¾
12 CRI&P 4s '88	40¾	40¼	40¾
112 CRI&P 4s '34	24⅛	24	24⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ctf	21	21	21
1 Chi&NO Mom 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
4 CTHte&SEcf 5s '60	98½	98¾	98¾
1 CTH&SE 1st 5s '60	90	90	90

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	26	Gamewell Co	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
106¼	105	Gamewell Co pf (8)	20	105½	105	105	Feb 23
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	30	153	153	153	Feb 17
152	143	Gen Cigar pf (7)	50	143	143	143	Feb 23
64½	53	Gen G&Elec pf A)	10	64	64	64	
77	72	Gen G&El $8 pf A	10	76	76	76	Feb 23
70¾	60½	Gen G&El $7 pf A	20	70¾	70¾	70¾	Feb 17
123¾	118¾	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	123	123	123	
110	107½	Gen Pr Ldz ww (6)	10	109	109	109	
118½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	117½	117½	117½	Jan 22
117½	113½	Gen Shoe Corp pf	50	79	77	79	+3
115	111	Gold &Stock (6)	10	113	113	113	Feb 23
96	92½	Gotham Hos pf (7)	10	93	93	93	Feb 23
144	139	Gt W Sug pf (7)	5	143½	143½	143½	Feb 11
60	60	Green Bay&W(7½s)	20	60	60	60	Jan 26
90	73	Greene Can (3)	50	90	86	90	Feb 23
49	44¾	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 19
36	33½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	30	35	34½	35	Feb 26
108	108½	Hamil W pf (6)	10	108	108	108	
105	101½	Hanna M A pf (5)	10	103	103	103	Feb 25
134½	129	Har-Walker pf (6)	10	140	140	140	+5½
108½	103¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	30	106¼	106¼	106½	Feb 25
166	158½	Helme G W pf(7)	10	158½	158½	158½	Feb 18
135½	129¾	Hercules Pdr pf (6)	10	131	131	131	Feb 23
120½	110	Holland Fur pf (8)	50	110	110	110	
	110	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	Dec 8
415	366	Homestake (12a)	30	389	389	389	
72	65	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	70	70	70	+1¾
37	135	Inger-Rand pf (6)	300	135	135	135	Feb 9
111¼	109½	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Feb 24
10	3	Int Ry Cen Am (	90	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8¾	6½	Int Ry Cen Am et	100	7⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
57¼	48	Int Ry Cen Am pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	
110	90	Int Silver pf	375	106½	105¼	105½	— ½
106	103¼	Inter D St pf (7)	10	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
125	121	Int Cr Coal pf (8)	60	125	125	125	Feb 15
126	123½	Johns-Manv pf (7)	10	124	124	124	Feb 24
133	123	Jones & L pf (1¾s)	10	134	134	134	+1
118	117	KO Pr&Lt pf B (6)	50	120	120	120	Feb 3
110	120	Keith A O pf	20	110	110	110	Jan 25
109½	103	Kendall pf (6a)	50	108¾	106	106	Feb 25
70	47⅛	Kinney G R pf	656	66½	62	64	+3
147	127	Kresge D S pf (20c)	10	138	138	138	Feb 25
37⅞	32	Laclede Gas	10	22	22	22	
41½	32	Laclede Gas pf	130	35¼	32	32	Feb 25
203	160	Lehigh Port C pf (4)	60	201	196	201	Feb 9
109½	107	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	100	108	107	108	+1
47¾	142	Lorillard pf (7)	350	146¾	146¼	146¼	Feb 23
35¾	34	Louisiana Oil pf	60	39	38½	38½	Feb 19
133½	131½	MacAn Ar & Pr (6)	30	131½	131½	131½	Feb 19
26	21	Manati Sug pf	130	22	21¾	22	Feb 25
26½	13¾	Mannat El cvtd	30	35	35	35	+¼
2¾	2	Market St Ry	130	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
20	16	Market St Ry pf	20	16	16	16	Feb 16
39	35	Market St Ry p pf	10	35	35	35	Feb 23
6	4½	Market St Ry 2d pf	40	4½	4½	4½	Feb 23
166	155	Math Al pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Feb 25
111	106½	Maytag 1st pf (8)	80	109	109	109	+ ½
45	43½	Maytag pf xw (3)	10	45	45	45	Feb 9
112½	107	McLellan St pf (8)	10	107	107	107	Feb 23
101	95	Mead Corp pf (8)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Feb 18
147	106¼	Mengel Co pf	30	138	138	138	Feb 23
147	117¼	Mengel pf stz	30	138	138	138	
41	36	Merch&M (1.60a)	300	38	38	38	Feb 24
132	117¼	Mid Stl 1st pf (8)	30	120	119½	119½	— ½
106	103¾	Mil El R & Lt pf (8)	30	105	105	105	Feb 24
	92	Minn-H R pf A (6)	10	108	108	108	Dec 11
122	114¾	Minn-H R pf B(4)	10	119½	119½	119½	— ½
6¾	5	Minn StL & SSM LL	30	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
66½	65	Morris & Essex (3¾)	10	66¼	66½	66½	Feb 20
98	92	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	50	93	92	93	Feb 24
108½	106	Murphy Co pf (8)	30	107	106	107	+1
43⅜	30	Nash Chat & St L	20	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
112	110	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	30	111	110	111	Feb 26
103¼	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	20	108½	108½	108½	
10¼	7½	Nat Dept Strs pf	40	9	8¾	8¾	
5.40	144	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	147	147	147	Feb 24
109	107	Newberry pf (6)	10	107¾	107	107¾	Feb 17
29	10	New Or Tex & M	10	26	26	26	
13¾	9½	NY Dock	30	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
33¾	19½	NY Dock pf	60	22	20¾	20¾	
136	101	NY & Harlem (8)	30	135	134½	135	Feb 17
		NY & Harlem pf (8)	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	Sep 14
91	91	NY Lack&Weste (4)	10	97	97	97	Feb 10
76½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	20	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
110	108½	NY Steam pf (7)	10	109	109	109	
101	98	NY Steam pf (6)	1	99	99	99	
114	109	Nor & W ref (6)	10	111¼	111½	111½	Feb 20
103	100	Northern Central (4)	50	99	99	99	—1
33½	31½	Northwestern Tel (2)	20	33¼	33¼	33¼	Feb 26
5.40	36½	Norwalk T&R pf	10	30	30	28½	30	Feb 24

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Porto Ri A Tob ex'42	84½	84½	84½
11 Postal T&C 5s '53	39	39	39
68 Pure Oil 4½s '56 ww	118	117½	117⅝
58 Pure Oil 4½s '56 xw	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	118	118	118
3 Ready 6½s '97 B	108	106	106
1 Rgl Jer Cen 4s '51	102	102	102
10 Rem Rand 4½s '56	114	114	114
16 Republic Steel 5½s '54	114¾	114	114¾
10 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99	98½	99
27 RepublicSteel 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
24 Republic Steel 4½s '56	100⅝	98½	98⅝
9 Revere Cop&Bs4½s'56	103¾	103¼	103¾
5 Richfield Oil 6s '44	60½	60	60
10 Richfld Oil 6s '44 A ct	52½	51½	52½
1 Roch G&E 5s '62E	108	108	108
11 Rutlad 1st 4½s '41	31⅝	31	31
2 Rutland Can 4s '49	29½	29½	29½
2 Sague P & L 4½s '66	103½	103¼	103½
20 St L S F 5s '50B	33¾	33½	33¾
1 St L&SF 5s B 50 ct	32	32	32
64 St L S F 4½s '78	31½	31½	31½
42 StLSF4½s '78 ctf sta	28⅝	28⅝	28½
10 St L S F 4s '50A	34	33¾	34
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	30½	30½	30½
13 St L SW rfg 4s '90	51¼	51	51
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	96	96	96
1 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	72½	72½	72½
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	103	102⅝	103
3 San Ant Pub Svc 6s '52	111	111	111
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Scito V&C 6s '57 ctf	117	117	117
263 Seab A L con 6s '45	22½	22	22¼
63 Sea A L & '45 ct	21½	21½	21¼
4 Sea A L adj 5s '49	11½	11½	11½
5 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	32¾	32⅜	32¾
85 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	30½	30½	30½
41 Sea-Ri Fla 6s '35A ct	13¼	12⅞	13
17 Sea All Fla 6s 35B st	12⅜	12½	12½
2 Shar Steel 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
12 Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99	99
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	106	105⅞	106
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	95	95	95
21 Sou Pac 4½s '81	94¾	94	94¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s '69	95	94⅞	94⅞
24 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105½	104¾	105⅛
30 So Pac col tr 4s '49	97	96¾	97
30 So Pac col tr 4s '49	97	96¾	97
30 So Pac 3¾s '46	100¾	100½	100⅝
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99	99	99
9 So Pac RyTer 4s '50	107½	107½	107½
1 South Ry 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
13 South Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103½	103½
23 South Ry con 5s '94	110	110	109½
14 SouthRy gen 4s '56	83¼	83	83
17 So Ry 4s St L '51	101¼	101	101
7 S R 5½s & El 4s '49	103½	103¾	103⅝
15 Spokane Int 5s'55	39¼	39	39¼
3 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	99	99	99
1 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	147½	147½	147½
2 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	106½	106½	106½
5 Tenn Cen 6s'47	105¼	105¼	106¼
12 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 T RR A St L 4s'53	103½	103¾	103¾
5 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	108	108	108
25 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s 2000	121	121	121
1 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Third Ave 4s'60	71¾	71½	71¾
9 Toronto Ry 5s 1st 4s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114¾	113¾	114¾
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
3 Un Pac 3½s'71	98⅝	98	98
10 Unit Drug 5s'53	102¼	101¾	102
3 Un Rys StL 4s'34	34¾	33⅝	33⅝
2 U S Rub 5s'47	106	106	106
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Utah P&L 5s'54 ct	105¾	105¾	105½
1 Ut P&L 5½s'47	63	62¾	63
62 Ut P&L 5s'50	62	61¾	61¾
1 Vanadium 5s'41	104	104	104
3 Vertient Sug 5½s'42 ct	31¾	31½	31½
31 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105	104¾	105
10 Va&SW con 5s'58	100¼	100¼	100½
2 Wabash rf 5½s'75	42	42	42
17 Wabash 1st 5s'39	103	103	103
5 Wabash 5s'80 D	41	41	41
10 Wabash 5s'76 B	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Wab 3½s 2000 ct	68½	68½	68½
11 Walworth 4s'55	86¾	86½	86½
16 Warner Bros 6s'39	98	97¾	98
2 Warner Quint 6s'39	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	71½	71½	71½
3 West Penn 5s 2.31E	118	117	118
6 West Pn P 4½s'61H	107½	107½	107½
4 West Md 5½s'77A	106¼	106¼	108¾
2 West Md 4s'62	103½	103	103½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Nor Am Ed 5s'69C	104⅜	104¼	104½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¼	111¾
5 Nor Pac 4s'97	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78	77¼	77¼
3 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	28¾	28½	28¾
8 Ohio Ed 4s'65	105½	105	105
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s'46	112¾	112½	112¾
1 OreRR &Nav 4s'46	113½	113½	113½
5 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	117¼	117¼	117¼
21 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	104	103⅞	104
8 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	107¾	107	107
8 Pac T & T (3¼s)C '66	103¼	103	103
5 Pan-Am P 6s'40	51¾	51¾	51¾
79 Para Pict 6s'55	101¼	101	101
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	76	76	76
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	101	101	101
1 Penn Ohio Ed 4½s'77	105½	105½	105½
14 Penn P & Lt 4½s 81	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	115¾	115½	115½
8 Penn RR con 4½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	111	110½	110½
19 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	107½	107	107½
7 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	107½	107	107
30 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	103½	102⅞	103⅛
4 Penn RR 4s 43	101	101	101
3 Penn RR 4s 48	113	113	113
11 Penn RR 3¾s 70	100¾	100¼	100¾
34 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	26	25¾	25½
20 Pere Marq 5s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
279 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	18½	18¼	17
74 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	40¾	38	39
4 PCC & SL 5s '70A	118	118	118
2 Pitt&Wva 4½s '60C	92¾	92½	92½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'58A	94½	94½	94½
20 Portl Gen E E 4½s '60	69½	66¾	67

Foreign Bonds

9 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	92	91⅝	91⅝
1 Akershus 5s '63	99½	99½	99½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	16	16	16
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	16½	16½	16½
1 Antioquia 3r 7s '57	14½	14½	14½
13 Argentine 4½s '71	99¾	99¼	99¾
5 Argentine 5s '57 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	101	101	101
6 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
24 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Arg 6s 1960 May	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Argentine 5½s '82	101½	101½	101½
1 Australia 5s '55	106½	106½	106½
2 Australia 5s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Australia 4½s '56	101	100½	100½
1 Austria '57	102	102	102
2 Belgium 7s '55	116¼	116	116
1 Bergen City 5s '60	102	102	102
13 Berlin City 6s '58	22¾	22½	22½
12 Brazil 8s '41	52¼	51½	51½
11 Brazil 6½s '26-57	47	46⅝	47
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	46	46	46
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	45½	45½	45½
2 Buneos A 2d6s'60Oct	100	100	100
13 Buen A 4¾s '77	79½	79	79⅜
1 Buen A 4¾s4¾sApr'78	79½	79½	79½
3 Buenos A 6s'61 sta	86	86	86
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	26½	26½	26½
7 Bulgaria 7s '67	24	24	24
14 Canada 4s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Canada 3¼s '61	100½	100½	100½
21 Canada 2½s '46	100	99¾	100
30 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	19	18½	19
36 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19¼	18½	19¼
15 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	19	18¾	19
15 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18¾	18½	18¾
10 Chile 7s '42	23¼	23	23¼
40 Chile 6s '60	22⅞	22½	22½
20 Chile 6s '61 Jan	22⅝	22½	22½
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	22⅝	22½	22½
21 Chile 6s '61 Sept	22¼	22½	22¼
24 Chile 6s '62	22½	22½	22½
32 Chile 6s '63	22½	22½	22½
21 Chilean Mun 7s '60	17¼	17	17
10 Cologne 6½s '50	22	22	22
13 Colom 6s '61 Jan	35½	35¼	35½
14 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36⅛	35	35
4 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 Copenhag 5s '52	100	99¾	99¾
5 Copenhag 5½s '53	96½	98½	98½
6 Costa Rica 7s '51	33¼	33	33¼
12 Cuba 5½s '45	88¼	87¾	88
4 Czecho 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Czecho 8s '52	104¾	104¼	104¾
6 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103	103	103
17 Norf & W 4s '96	118	118	118
7 Nor Am Co 5½s'61	104½	104½

Track Meet at Garden Favors Cornell and Dartmouth—Skaters at Arena Today

College Stars Gathering For Quadrangular Affair

Quadrangular Games

(Time Schedule)

7:15—Varsity Running Broad Jump.
7:50—Freshman 50-yard Dash—Trials.
7:55—Varsity 50-Yard Dash—Trials.
8:00—Varsity 45-Yard High Hurdles—Trials.
8:10—Freshman 50-Yard Dash—Final.
8:15—Varsity Pole Vault.
8:15—Varsity 50-Yard Dash—Final.
8:20—Varsity 45-Yard Hurdles—Final.
8:35—Varsity Running High Jump.
8:40 Varsity One-Mile Run.
8:50—One-Mile Relay—Freshman Trials.
9:00—One-Mile Relay—Varsity Trials.
9:18—Two Mile Run—Varsity Final.
9:30—Two Mile Relay—Varsity Final.
9:45—One-Mile Relay—Freshman Final.
9:55—One-Mile Relay—Varsity Final for third place.
10:00—One-Mile Relay—Varsity Final.

At Briggs Cage, Soldiers Field

2:30—Varsity 16-lb. Shot Put—Final.
3:15—Varsity 35 lb. Weight Throw—Final.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Purely a collegiate affair is this second annual Quadrangular meet to be held at the Garden tomorrow night. Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale and Harvard will enter their athletic array of talent in a competition which does not toast of a Glenn Cunningham or Don Lash. Had the Quadrangular been scheduled at another date it is possible that the meet might have been augmented with a special mile race with Cunningham, Venzke, Lash and others. Tomorrow night, however, those last words in indoor track competition are exhibiting their wares to New Yorkers in the A. A. U. championships.

Out of this Quadrangular meet might come a future Cunningham or Lash, but the real feature of the Garden show will be the enthusiastic competition, so vital to track and field. Harvard, defending champion and winner, year after year, of the Triangular meet, borders on the verge of losing its honors. And striving valiantly to replace the Crimson will be the Harry Hillman team from Dartmouth and the Jack Moakley gathering from Cornell.

In few words, the Big Green is strong in the sprints and hurdles; Cornell strength oozes forth from the distance runs, relays and field. Harvard hopefully relies upon seconds and thirds to amass an upsetting number of points and the Eli seek scattered points on the track and a deluge in the field events.

The meet is based on rivalry of college standard. The individual gives way to the glorification of college and teammate and the gathering is divided to support the institution toward which it is most favorable. Dartmouth, Cornell, Yale and Harvard supporters will be out in great numbers with a sprinkling of the regular track fans who attend meets regardless of the competitors.

This meet will be built on the sprints, hurdles, middle distances and relays. There will be a total of 18 events, eight of them relays, seven at the one-mile distance and a four-team relay at two miles. There will be five field events, the high jump, broad jump, shotput 35-pound weight throw and the pole vault. There will be varsity and freshman dashes, varsity 45-yard hurdles and one-mile and two-mile runs, the last two events promising to create some of the best collegiate indoor competition.

Since the meet was reorganized from the Triangular to the Quadrangular last year, all of the marks made in the meet last year now stand as the present records. The marks made last year are as follows:

Quadrangular Meet Records

Shotput—49ft. 5⅜in., by W. D. Wood, Cornell, 1936.

Weight Throw—54ft. 9¼in., by A. J. Loeb, Yale, 1936.

50-Yard Dash—5.5s., by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936 in trial heat.

45-Yard Hurdles—5.8s., by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936.

Mile Run—4m. 26.8s., by J. A. Meaden, Cornell, 1936.

Broad Jump—24ft. 1¾in., by M. G. Green, Harvard, 1936.

One-Mile Relay—3m. 29.8s., by Yale (R. Michaels, C. E. Burns, J. B. Stevens, F. B. Alofsin) 1936.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 42s., by W. T. Woodland, Yale, 1936.

Two-Mile Relay—8m. 10.5s., by Harvard (C. Floyd, R. A. Brayton, A. C. Northrop, W. H. O'Connor), 1936.

High Jump—6ft. 1in., by R. C. Hall, Harvard, 1936.

Pole Vault—13ft. 6in., by W. H. Harding, Yale, 1936.

Eli Team Comes To Harvard For Squash Battle

Harvard's varsity squash racquet team will attempt to win its eighteenth consecutive annual victory over the Yale varsity squash team when they meet tomorrow at Cambridge.

The Harvard team, captained by Richard Dorson '37, who recently won the national intercollegiate championship squash title at the Merion Cricket Club, will be favored in the match but expects stout competition from Yale. The freshman matches will be played at the University Courts starting at 2:30 and the No. 1 and No. 2 varsity squash matches also will be played there.

Captain Dorson of Harvard will meet Buell Hollister '37 of Yale in the No. 1 match and Alvah W. Sulloway '38 of Harvard will meet Rynn Berry '37 of Yale in the No. 2 match. The remaining seven varsity matches will be played at the Dunster Street Courts. The playing orders follow:

Harvard Varsity: 1, Dorson; 2, Sulloway; 3, John C. Devlin '38; 4, Daniel E. Burbank Jr. '37; 5, George B. Blake '39; 6, Daniel F. Keyes '37; 7, Robert O. Easton '38; 8, Carl S. Oakman Jr. '38; 9, Hendrik De Kruif '38.

Yale Varsity: 1, Hollister; 2, Berry; 3, Malcolm Muir '39; 4, George Cookman '38; 5, Coe Kerr '37; 6, Hugh Auchincloss '38; 7, Watson Cocroft '37; 8, Oscar Bate '38, 9, Douglas McCrary '37.

Harvard Freshman: 1, Kim de S. Canavarro; 2, Vincent Freedley Jr.; 3, James A. Rousmaniere; 4, Charles F. Whiting Jr.; 5, William L. Wood Jr.

Yale Freshman: 1, Gordon Stillman; 2, George Harding; 3, Robert Houk III; 4, Haven Waters; 5, Julian Ferguson.

Dartmouth Skiers Lead Competition

ST. MARGARET'S, Que., Feb. 26 (AP)—Dartmouth's skiers went into the second day of the Intercollegiate Ski Union championships today with one individual title already captured and a point-lead for the team trophy.

The brothers Chivers, Howard and Warren, finished one-two in the Longlauf competition yesterday, first event of the three-day program. Howard took the event in 1h. 47m. 27s., with brother Warren only 25 seconds behind.

Their performances, along with another place in the first ten, gave the Indians a point total of 100 for the opening day's competition. McGill University of Montreal was second with 97.61, trailed by New Hampshire with 79.75. Middlebury of Vermont was fourth with 71.50, Williams fifth with 56.78, and Pennsylvania State College sixth with 30.

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	8	10	107	77	50
Boston	19	6	16	97	99	44
Rangers	17	9	14	98	84	43
Chicago	10	6	23	71	94	26

Canadian Division

Canadiens	22	4	13	103	91	48
Montreal	16	8	15	89	84	40
Toronto	17	3	20	100	101	37
Americans	13	4	24	92	127	30

Results Feb. 25

Americans 3, Boston 1.
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.

College Swimming Results

Mass. State 49, Conn. State 19.
Yale 48, F. & M. 27.

College Wrestling Result

F. & M. 19, Nebraska 11.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Baltimore 4, New York 3.

Seek International Honors on Ice

By a Staff Photographer

Polly Blodgett, Boston

Maribel Vinson, Boston

Dorothy Caley, Canada

Old-Timers Flock To Spring Camps For 'Another Try'

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Baseball's comeback artists, penniless and full of hopes, are descending again on the major league training camps.

The St. Louis Browns, for example, are taking Pitcher John Fred (Sheriff) Blake to camp. The Sheriff is an old-timer, but there he is, in his thirty-eighth year, getting another tryout.

The Boston Bees have filled their roster with familiar names. Pitcher Bill Harris, aged 36, who had his first major league tryout with the Reds in 1923, and Outfielder Frank McGowan, 35, who first went to a major league training camp in 1922, are two of the team's most promising "rookies." Both came up from Buffalo, where Harris won 15 and lost 11, and McGowan hit .358 and was voted the most valuable player in the International League.

Then there's Tony Rensa, veteran catcher, back with the Chicago White Sox after spending 1936 with Dallas in the Texas League. Tony has been around since 1925.

The Cleveland Indians have three pitchers coming up for another trial, Charlie Fischer, formerly with Washington, St. Louis Browns, Detroit and the Chicago White Sox, who spent 1936 successfully in Buffalo; Joe Heving, former New York Giants and Chicago White Sox chattel, who was with Milwaukee last year, and Johnny Wyatt from Kansas City, who had chances with the White Sox and Tigers.

The now famous $123,000 infielder, Bill Cissell, gets another trial, this time with the Philadelphia Athletics. Cissell has been with Cleveland, the Boston Red Sox, Portland and Baltimore since the late Charlie Comiskey paid out good money to bring him to the White Sox.

Another youngster with plenty of experience is Johnny Salveson, who is trying to make the Washington pitching staff. Though he is only 23 years old, Salveson has pitched for the Giants, Pirates, and Chicago White Sox. Last year he was with Los Angeles and won 21 and lost 7.

The Cincinnati Reds are counting on three young players who were up before and then sent down. They are Outfielders Phil Weintraub and Jack Rothrock, both from Rochester, and Pitcher Dick "Oliver Twist" Barrett, who pitched for the Athletics and Bees.

The St. Louis Cardinals are counting on the late arrival of Pitcher Bob Weiland, who made his major league debut with the Chicago White Sox in 1928.

Other outstanding "comeback" players on the major league rosters and the clubs they were with follow:

Bees—Outfielder Debs Garms, formerly with Browns; Pitcher Ira Hutchinson, who tried out with White Sox, and Outfielder Jim Mosolf, former Pirates and Cubs prospect.

Dodgers—Pitcher Luke Hamlin, bull-pen star with Tigers in 1934; Outfielder Eddie Morgan, who made his major league debut with the Cards last year by hitting a home run opening day, and Outfielder Jack Winsett, former Card, who led the association hitters with Columbus last year.

Giants—First Baseman Jack McCarthy, who had a tryout with the Dodgers, but spent most of 1936 in Newark.

Phillies—Pitcher Bob Burke, who was with the Senators from 1927 to 1935, and came to the Phillies from Albany.

Pirates—Infielder Lee Handley, who played briefly with the Reds and sold himself to the Pirates after being declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis.

Red Sox—Outfielder Fabian Gaffke, formerly with White Sox, and last year with Minneapolis, where he batted .342; and Outfielder Colonel (Buster) Mills, who was with the Cards in 1933 and 1934, the Dodgers in 1935, and last year with Rochester.

Yankees—Pitcher Steve Sundra, who came to Yanks originally from Cleveland, but was shipped to Newark and brought back this spring.

Athletics—Pitcher Bud Thomas, once the property of the Washington club, who came to A's from Atlanta.

Browns—Pitcher Lou Koupal, formerly with Pirates, Dodgers, and Phillies. Spent last year in Seattle where he won 23 and lost 11.

Senators—Outfielder Fred Sington, back from Chattanooga for another trial in Washington.

Figure-Skating Titles at Stake

The two-day North American figure skating championships, opening today at the Boston Arena, will bring the competitive ice-skating season to a close. Preliminary rounds of the ladies' and men's singles, school figures, are being skated today. Saturday morning the preliminary pairs and fours events will be contested. Tomorrow night the finals will feature the series.

Outstanding contestants in the championships are the Canadian champions Dorothy Caley, ladies' singles; Montgomery Wilson, men's singles, and the runners-up in those classes, Eleanor O'Meara and Veronica Clarke; and Osborne Colson and Ralph McCreath; as well as the famous Ottawa Four, championship fours team of the Dominion, and a quartet that made a big hit in Boston at last year's Skating Club Ice Carnival.

Dorothy Caley, together with her sister Hazel, have been practicing assiduously at the Radio City ice rink in New York City. Miss Caley who but recently won the Canadian championship should prove to be a strong rival for the championship honors of the continent held by Maribel Vinson of Boston, and the leading representative of Uncle Sam at the Arena contests.

Unfortunately Robin Lee, the United States men's singles champion will be unable to compete at Boston. Up to today young Lee had hoped that his ankle, injured in the recent Chicago national championships would round into shape. This leaves a splendid opportunity for Canada to grab the honors in this division, as Montgomery Wilson, as well as Colson and McGrath are all accomplished performers. In this class the U. S. will depend on Erle Reiter, who showed well in Chicago, and Ollie Haupt, the St. Louis boy.

Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill, Grace and James Madden; and Jean Tozzer and Bernard Fox, all of Boston, will defend honors against four Canadian teams, outstanding of which is the team of Louise Bertram and Stuart Reburn, with a technique such as has never been seen in the Hub. Miss Vinson and Hill were the winners in the pairs championships at Canada, two years ago, the last time these continent championships were held.

A Boston four, composed of Peggy Stuart, Leslie Eustis, Richard Hapgood and Willoughby Stuart; and a New York Four—Joseph K. Savage George Boltress, Nettie Prantel and Ardelle Kloss, will compete against the championship Ottawa team.

B. U. Winter Sports Schedules Closing

Boston University's winter-sports schedule rapidly nears its windup. The Terrier hockey, basketball and swimming teams have all played their last home games, and will complete their winter activities on the road.

The hockey team, which finished second in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, losing the championship by half a game, concludes its season at Brown tonight. The Bruins are out to avenge a 4-3 loss at the hands of the Terriers earlier in the season. In the last five games the Scarlet and White six have lost only to Harvard, and have defeated Army, Boston College, M. I. T. and Dartmouth.

The basketball team, which has turned in the greatest record of any Terrier court five since the sport was brought back at Boston University, winds-up its season tomorrow night against the powerful Trinity College quintet at Hartford, Conn. Trinity rates as one of the strongest teams in the East and will be a slight favorite to win.

Coach Jack Wallace will take his Boston University swimmers to New London, Conn., to compete against the Coast Guard on Saturday.

Boston University's varsity battery candidates will report to Coach Mel Collard at the Terriers' Gymnasium next Monday afternoon at 3:30. Last year the B. U. nine turned in the best record any Terrier baseball team has made and this year hopes are even greater than last year. The entire pitching staff is again available, while the receiving end loses only Burt Cowan.

The pitchers expected to report Monday are: Vincent Sandercook, ace of last year's staff, Darius Kelly, Norman Tunnell and Bob DeGuglielmo. These boys all worked regularly last year and showed enough to warrant their being rated as regulars for the coming season. In addition to this quartet, there will be Jack Sieve, a sophomore who shows much promise; and also Charles Carroll, who was a utility outfielder and pitcher last year.

For catchers Collard has Al Holgerson, understudy to Cowan last season, again available; and he also has John Walker, freshman backstop last year. Walker was All-State catcher for Pawtucket for two years, and he is certain to give Holgerson a real battle for the first-string job.

Busy Fencers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—Springfield College's fencing team will engage in three meets within the space of 24 hours, starting tonight, when they face Bowdoin here. The gymnasts then travel to Cambridge to meet Massachusetts Tech Saturday morning and hustle home to oppose Amherst here Saturday night.

Hold-Over Marks To Rate Saturday

Telegraphic track meets are not unusual these days, but it is a bit unusual when a man competes on one Saturday and has his performances recorded in a meet the following week. That is exactly what happened at Lewiston last Saturday, when Anton Kishon of Bates turned in shotput and weight-throwing exhibitions that will count in the Bates-Northeastern meet this Saturday.

Kishon, who ranks among the leading weight men in the East, will compete in the Nationals in New York on Saturday, so he will not be available for the dual competition. First the officials wanted to let his New York performances count for the Lewiston meet, but then it was decided to let his marks of last Saturday stand. Inasmuch as field event men are comparatively consistent, that was logical if Kishon were to be allowed to compete by proxy.

Tony tossed the shot 43ft. 7¼in. and threw the 35-pound weight 53ft. 7in.; so those will be the marks at which the Huskies will shoot on Saturday. Jim Colligen, Charley Kerins, and Tom Kenny will be the Northeastern hopes in those two events.

Vines Beats Perry

VANCOUVER, Feb. 26 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines of California, world professional tennis champion, defeated Fred Perry of England 6—8, 6—2, 7—5 here last night in the thirty-third meeting of their continent-wide tour. Vines leads, 12-11, in matches won.

Harvard Athletes In 13 Contests

Harvard athletic teams, approaching the end of the winter sports season, will compete tomorrow in 13 contests, six of them in Boston or Cambridge and the remaining seven away.

In the home contests, the varsity and freshman track teams will compete against athletes of Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell in the second annual Quadrangular Meet at the Briggs Cage and the Boston Garden. The varsity swimming team, unbeaten in nine starts this season, and hopeful of going into its climax meet of the year against Yale on March 13 at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building undefeated, will meet Pennsylvania. Both the Harvard varsity and freshman squash teams will meet Yale teams and in the only other home scheduling, the freshman polo team will meet Blue Hills at the Commonwealth Armory.

Outstanding in the away-from-Cambridge contests are the trips of the varsity hockey and basketball teams to New Haven to meet corresponding Yale teams. The varsity basketball game with the Elis will be the first of a home-and-home series, Yale returning the visit on March 13 when the basketball teams will share the spotlight in the Indoor Athletic Building in the attractive double-header scheduling for that day, the Harvard-Yale swimming teams meeting in the other half of the twin bill.

The varsity hockey team, beaten only by McGill in its last 21 games, will enter the Yale series a favorite. The second game of the series will be played at the Boston Garden on March 6. The varsity polo team also will go to New Haven to meet Yale. The freshman swimming team will meet Exeter at Exeter and the freshman basketball team will meet Dartmouth at Hanover. The varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet similar Tufts teams at Medford.

Brown Elects Chase

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—C. Borden Chase Jr., of Fall River was elected captain of the Brown freshman wrestling team last night. Chase prepared for Brown at Providence Country Day School, where he competed in football, wresling and rowing. Chase has won all of his bouts by falls for the Bruin Cubs.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Denny Shute won $2000 Gasparilla open golf tourney in playoff with Horton Smith, 72 to 74.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions. 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1 Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. State why we should employ you. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 625, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, age 42, now employed, desires position requiring considerable successful sales and administrative experience; very capable and adaptable; excellent references; no preference as to location, U. S. or abroad; accustomed to responsibilities; travelled extensively. Box R-126, Suite 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Playoff Hopes Of Amerks Now Less Than Ever

According to the best advices obtainable, the playoff situation is quite settled. Americans still have a mathematical chance (if Toronto should drop out of the league) as Red Dutton, himself, expressed it; and Chicago Black Hawks are still in the league mathematically, but the chance is so slim that consideration is useless.

Anyway you look at it, the American division will find Detroit, Rangers and Bruins in the playoffs and the Canadian division will have Canadiens, Maroons and Maple Leafs in the running. Last night's results played an important part in the American group situation in that the Black Hawks dropped deeper in the mire.

In the Canadian group the Americans and Toronto teams both won, but that merely prolonged the final settlement and Amerks saw another game slip by without any appreciable gain. There were three games played, Americans beating Boston, Toronto beating Canadiens, and Detroit beating Chicago, all by the same score, 3 to 1.

The complexion of the playoff results from this distance is too speculative to attempt to gauge, but one thing is certain. Those Toronto Maple Leafs are well on the way toward opening the competition to scramble proportions. Bill Thoms is back on the job and big Charlie Conacher is rounding into form with each game. With these two to bolster the lineup the Leafs become more than a factor in the final say regarding the Stanley Cup—they become a distinct threat.

Conacher may not regain anywhere near the sharp-shooting ability of former years, but one thing is certain—whenever the big fellow takes the ice he will bear close coverage and that lifts the pressure off some other Leaf scorers who have been hounded during Conacher's long absence. With Conny back the Maple Leafs are likely to begin making opposing goalies busier and busier. Last night Thoms, Boll and Metz rallied against Canadiens with the Frenchmen giving close attention to Conacher and Drillon.

Detroit is favored to repeat as far as player strength goes, having fully as strong a team now as that which won the Stanley Cup. Canadiens raced out front in their division, but now are trying to maintain the pace minus the driving power offensively which Howie Morenz furnished until a broken leg forced him out for the season.

Rangers have done pretty well with an inexperienced group of youngsters, but what their reaction in Stanley Cup play will be is difficult to foretell. Somehow, experience counts heavily in the so-called "money" games, and while the Rangers have veterans, their hope lies in the youngsters.

Montreal Maroons and Bruins may be the teams to upset the applecart. Both clubs have played in-and-out hockey all season. When either club is at its best it is unbeatable, but other nights they play frightful hockey. In the short series called for in the playoffs much will depend upon whether these clubs are close to right at the time, as to how far they will go. Possibly they will both finish second in their divisions and meet in the first series.

After the next game or two, both Chicago and Americans should be mathematically out of the running, and then the players, fans and writers can start figuring out the playoffs. There is time for the positions to alter, although Canadiens and Detroit seem equal to holding first place in their respective groups.

W. M.

McCarthy Wears "Y" Colors

James McCarthy, former Northeastern University hurdler and present New England A. A. A. U. champion, will wear the colors of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the National A. A. U. senior indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, it was announced today by William C. Hultgren, coach of track at the Huntington Avenue branch. McCarthy has been running under the "Y" colors for the past three years, and the Dorchester lad has been performing consistently. In the Prout Games he reached the semi-finals in the 45-yard high hurdles, and he reached the final heat in the B. A. A. Games.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendents on premises.

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone KIngsbridge 6-2933

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35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

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CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumes for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632

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CHAUFFEUR-Valet wanted by physically disabled man, requiring much personal service; location of employment small city in Central Massachusetts; splendid opportunity for right man; pleasant, congenial surroundings; applicant must be willing, strong physically, able to work long hours and also travel. Write fully, giving references, age, experience, salary expected, Box K-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BEAUTIFUL large rooms, pleasant surroundings. Tel. 6-1278, or write MRS. ROWLEY, 196 Marsden St., Springfield, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace, Long. 1096.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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WANTED—General houseworker for home in country, ten minutes from Summit and Westfield by automobile. 24 Glenside Park, R.F.D., Scotch Plains, N. J. Summit 6-0934-J-1.

WANTED—Housekeeper for apartment with two adults. Telephone ASPinwall 8270, Brookline, Mass.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 42rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable, newly furnished room for 1 or 2, with private bath. Tel. Circle 9287.

BOSTON, 348 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small room also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — One or two sunny rooms in single house, 2 adults, convenient bus and trains, parking space. LON. 5122.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished, outside sunny room with radio; convenient to transportation; reasonable; private family; references. Boulevard 8-5790.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (145th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. M-810. Visitors welcome; fourth room. Dn. 4-8242. I. M. NELSON

NEW YORK CITY—Clean, comfortable, light, small room for Christian gentleman; elevator apt.; $4. UN. 4-4717.

N. Y. C., 672 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3-K)—Attractive front room; elevator; convenient subways, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. LO. 7-6933.

N. Y. C.—Well furnished room and kitchen facing Drive; also room and bath; location most desirable. Tel. UN. 4-6947.

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The HUMAN ADVENTURE
REPERTORY Today, Tom'w
Supervised by Dr. James H. Breasted
35c to $1.10 10:30, 3, 8:30

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SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held Over—2nd Week
GARBO—TAYLOR in "CAMILLE"
with LIONEL BARRYMORE

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Song Recital—ALICE
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"KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED"
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THURS., FRI., SAT.
Joan Arthur—George Brent
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Warner Oland—Boris Karloff
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Dennis KING in FRANZ LEHAR'S New Operetta
Helen GLEASON
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FREDERIKA
Staged and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
IMPERIAL Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats., Sat. and Wed. Evs.; Balcony, $1-$2; Mezz., $2.50 and $3; Orch., $3.50.

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International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater 49th St. & 6 Av.
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Insure You Dependable Service
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The Store for Thrifty People
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Greatest Values of the Year

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
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The New Tailored Suits are "soft"
See Them in Our Suit Dept.
$16.95
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

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Two of the smartest spring numbers. 14/8 Cuban heel and 16/8 junior heel. Black, brown or blue.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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NEW BEDFORD
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PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
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FIREPLACE WOOD
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72 Different Kinds
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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For Men and Women
Jack O' Lantern Shoes
For Boys and Girls
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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
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Mill End Sale
One of our greatest yearly events. Bargains for everyone.
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Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a great place to trade.
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18 Different Kinds
3 Cans 35c

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President 0839
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FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

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NEW ENGLAND COKE
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See Models at the
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BURNERS
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BUSSEY FUEL CO.

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Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
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Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
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SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Bun Bags a Hat

Mrs. Rafferty's hat was beautiful. It had a bit of ribbon and a feather and a sparkling buckle on it. It cost Mrs. Rafferty exactly three shillings and sixpence at a very nice store in Tunnyvale. Mrs. Rafferty admired her hat. The first time she wore it the weather was fine, the second time . . . but here's the story!

Mrs. Rafferty stood before her mirror, putting on the hat. She was going visiting and she knew she looked very well. Shutting the door of her neat little house behind her she tripped down the garden walk to the road.

"Wheee!" whistled the North Wind. Mrs. Rafferty was annoyed and walked faster. "Wheee!" The feather on Mrs. Rafferty's hat fluttered. "Wheeeee!" Up went Mrs. Rafferty's hat and sailed away on the North Wind like a ful' rigged ship.

Over the field it sailed and then suddenly down it swooped on a fat brown rabbit who was nibbling the stubble in the field. It fitted his round form so snugly that only his paws showed beneath.

Bun stood very still wondering what had happened to him. The hat stuck fast. Bun began to wriggle but the hat still stuck. Like the snail's shell it stuck to Bun as if it were a part of him. "By my whiskers," Bun cried and began to run. He did not know which way he was running because he could not see.

Squirrel peeking from a hollow tree trunk blinked at the strange sight. "Chippy," Squirrel called to Chipmunk, "Look. Quick!" Chippy's eyes grew round with wonder. "It's some kind of a bird," he said, seeing the feather in the hat. "Come, let's tell Mole and Bun and Woodchuck."

By now Bun had come close to the road where Mrs. Rafferty stood waving her hands in the air and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bun did not know which way he was running

shouting, "My hat, my hat, three shillings and sixpence, my be-ootiful hat." Her eyes, searching here and there, saw something moving. She stared, she blinked, she cried, "Ah, there it is!" Bun stopped short and Mrs. Rafferty pouncing down on him, caught up her hat and set it on her head.

"By my whiskers," said Bun, "it was a lady's hat!" He watched Mrs. Rafferty out of sight, walking very proudly, with the feather on her hat sticking straight up in the air.

"By my whiskers," said Bun, "that was a funny thing to happen." He bounded back across the brown field, chuckling softly.

Away at the other end of the field, sitting around a juniper bush, were Mole, Squirrel, Chipmunk and Woodchuck. When they saw Bun they all began to talk at once.

"Bun, what do you think?"

"The strangest sight!"

"A bird with four feet!"

"An animal with feathers!"

Squirrel silenced them. "Who saw it?" he asked. "I saw it. Let me talk!" They nodded and he went on. "Bun, there was never anything like it in the countryside. It had one feather and one eye which glittered like ice in the sun. It moved very fast over the field. Do you think it could be a pollywonktootus?"

Bun looked grave and waggled his head from side to side. "What color was it?" he asked.

"Red," Chipmunk burst out, "as red as an alderberry, and how it did run. Do you think it could be the wumpumdumpum?"

"Fancy that," Mole whispered, "the wumpumdumpum." They all shut their eyes fancying the wumpumdumpum, all except Bun, who, shaking with laughter, said,

"You think it this
You think it that
When really it was
A lady's hat!
Blown by the wind
Smack down on Bun
Who straightaway
Began to run!"

Odds and Ends

Strange Bird

The hoatzin is the most primitive bird known, proving its descent from reptiles by having reptilian claws in the young stage, by means of which it climbs rather than flies. Later the claws are lost.

Water for Inflation

Inflating rubber tires partly with water is the latest practice advocated by one tire manufacturer. Calcium chloride in solution is used in freezing weather.

Floating Church

A floating church has been built in Argentina to carry the Gospel to people who cannot ford the delta streams of the Parana River.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In agreement with the Hollywood, Calif., reader, I say, there can be no shortage of crypts if everyone who likes to solve them will send some to Puzzlesmith.

Factual Figuring: 10 plus 12 (1920), minus 13, times 3, divided by 27 equals 1.

Letter Division: PRUDENTIAL. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10.

Average Speed: 12 miles an hour.

Phonetic Rebus: Under S T, M at E (Underestimate).

Woman's Work Is Never Done—*Ordinary Housework Is Child's Play to These Slovaks*

Czechoslovakian Scenes for Monitor Camera Club from R. E. Pike, Haverhill, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Another member of the P-C-C-C, a Robbinsville, N. J., reader, shares today's cryptogram:

AF MPDSSCSFR IARZ RSZ *ZGBBOIGGU, *LMBAW., DSMU-SD, A VMO, RZSDS LMF ES FG VZGDRMPS GW LDOYRV AW SXSDOGFS IZG BAHSV RG VGBXS RZSC IABB VSFU VGCS RG *YJKKBSVCARZ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of departments comprised in the United States Federal Government —— add the total of the digits represented in the year in which the League of Nations came into existence ——; subtract (without referring to it) the number of words in the motto at the top of the Editorial Page ——; multiply by the number of states in the United States, the names of which begin with the letter "A" ——; and divide by the number of cubic feet in a cubic yard ——. What is the answer?

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

TIP) TERPLU (ANU
TLRA

DARL
DNIN

RUDU
RUDU

Average Speed

A member of the staff shares this one: A truck driver drove his truck to town at the rate of 15 miles an hour. The return trip was slowed by traffic and the speed was cut to 10 miles an hour. What was the average speed for the round trip?

Phonetic Rebus

This is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader and represents a 13-letter word. The lines below give a clew:

S
ME
T

Do not REBUS
Your solving ability

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Music Appreciation

A young woman whose list of piano pupils had dwindled, owing to the fact that piano lessons were a luxury one could dispense with, developed a plan by which she could continue in the sort of work she loved and thereby augment her income.

She held classes of music appreciation, to which both pupils and parents were welcome, each paying a nominal fee.

Learning what was to be on the programs of the concerts during the ensuing week, she gave explanations of themes, etc., with illustrations on the piano. Thus, those attending the concerts were able to go with a thorough understanding; and the erstwhile piano teacher derived a neat income from these "Afternoons of Music," as she termed them.—Josephine L. D., New York.

Brevities

New Yorker: Glasgow savants say that Scotland has drifted westward 700 feet in the last 72 years. The inhabitants, of course, are delighted with their free ride.

Sales Management: If you think punctuation doesn't matter, try shifting the comma in that news head: "Alice Marble, Champion."

Youngstown Vindicator: Nature arranges things nicely. She always gives us the kind of voice that our own ears enjoy hearing.

Quotation for Today

WE ACT as though comfort and luxury were the chief requirements of life, when all that we need to make us really happy is something to be enthusiastic about.—Charles Kingsley.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Checking Up

It was a dark and stormy night when the weary husband returned home.

"I've been to every shop in town and they can't match that bit of ribbon for you anywhere, dear," he said to his wife.

"Splendid!" she cried. "I just wanted to make sure that it really was unique."—Pearson's.

—Ric et Rac, Paris

He: "Fortunately I ran into you two . . . it really is cold out today!"

The Only Way

"A good many years ago, with several pals, I went to a souvenir performance of 'The Gay Parisienne.'

"We were admitted to the gallery early and whiled away the time singing choruses. When the lights went down there was the usual cry of 'Hats off in front!' for in those days ladies' hats were hats!

"Several hats came off at once, only about three remaining on. More shouts, and two of these were removed. But one woman retained her headgear and seemed quite unmoved by repeated requests, until a lull came in which a raucous voice yelled out, 'She can't take her hat off; she's bald!'

"That hat was pinned on to the velvet ledge in front of the first row in about two seconds!"—J. P. W., in London Evening News.

His Manors

"You have several fine estates, I believe," said the Duchess of Wappinger. "Would you mind telling me where they are?"

The Earl of Suffix sat without answering.

The duchess repeated her request. Still the earl paid no attention, simply nodded his head, and smiled vacantly.

Her ladyship became flustered. Just as the earl's wife came near them she raised her voice and asked the question a third time.

Lady Suffix sensed the situation at a glance. She approached her silent husband and laid an indulgent hand on his shoulder.

"Come, dear," she smiled. "You are forgetting your manors." — Wall Street Journal.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blush

Give out slips of paper, having some point in one's appearance or personality on each, as: Eyes, Complexion, Disposition.

Each one must say something nice about himself in connection with the point he has on his slip, but must not blush. Everyone who blushes or smiles must pay a forfeit.

A variation of the game may be played by having questions on the slips such as: What is your chief charm? Why are you so popular?—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Requirements of Notice

Question: It has been our custom in the past, in announcing from the desk that a corporate meeting would be held, etc. (given place, date and time), to conclude with the following:

"Signed
Name .....
Clerk."

We should like to know if any part of this is necessary, or if it can be eliminated entirely.

Answer: A notice should state the place and time of the meeting. The authority for it need not be given orally unless the bylaws or some superior law requires. (Written notice should, of course, be properly signed.)

Daily Anecdote

Franklin's Independence

Soon after Benjamin Franklin established his newspaper in Philadelphia, he took occasion to publish a criticism of some of the leading citizens of the city. His friends hastened to remonstrate, pointing out that such plain words would surely injure his business.

"Come and dine at my house tonight," said Franklin, "and I will hear you out."

That night he listened to all they had to say, and then invited them to join him in his evening meal, a single dish of a most unappetizing appearance made of coarse meal, and called "sawdust pudding," and a pitcher of water. Reluctantly the men attempted to eat, but found the food much too coarse for their tastes.

"My friends," exclaimed Franklin, "let this be a lesson to you. Any man who can subsist on sawdust pudding, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Abundance in Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sabinal, Texas

On a Texas ranch near the Mexican border grows a large thicket of cenizo, a shrub with leaves the color of the ashes, from which it derives its Spanish name. Shortly after every rain the cenizo bursts into myriads of lavender blossoms, which last for several days. With the flowers on different bushes varying from pink to rose color, on through the hues of lavender to purple, it is an unforgettable sight to see several acres in bloom. This particular thicket grows in clay soil, whereas most of the plants are found in shallow rocky soil, which makes transplanting almost impossible.

Mrs. K——, who lives on the Texas ranch, takes great pleasure in her beautiful wild bower, spending many hours there with a book or a bit of handwork whenever the blossoms come. She also likes to share the plants with all who wish them for home gardens, and she has learned exactly how to transplant them successfully.

After many years it seemed that only the very old, large bushes remained, and there were no more to give away. This troubled Mrs. K——, for she had enjoyed sharing them. Then last spring, a so-called miracle of nature was witnessed. With conditions just right, somehow, many small plants came up, and they are still thriving. Not only are the little plants under the parent shrubs, but rains have carried seeds so that the acres of loveliness have been extended. Once more there is an abundance for all who desire the cenizos.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 85 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 88

Elegy: Why Casteth Thou Off My Soul?

(Wisdom Literature)

With no break or shadow of relief this elegy pictures the personal experience of one apparently shut off by a life-long severance of human intercourse. The prevailing conception of existence after this life experience, as held by the ancient Hebrews, is very clearly given in this psalm.

In Isaiah 38:10-20 is found the Song of Hezekiah the king, which he sang at a moment when he felt that he would no longer see the Lord nor behold man; that his life had been rolled up and cut off as the weaver cuts off the tapestry from the loom. Indeed, "They that go down into the pit cannot hope for thy truth."

In this picture, there is no assurance of the continuance of developing existence. The conception of Sheol (the grave) is one of a place of the departed, an underworld, the pit of Hebrew literature. But deeper than that they did not go in their conception of the mysterious future. There was no association of unhappy experience with Sheol such as later grew up around its translation as "hell"; but neither did it offer any sense of life eternal.

Of the three shadows that cross the gladness of the psalms, this apparent fact of hopeless death is one of them. It is reflected in such passages as Psalms 89:48 and 18:4, 5. There is apparently no remembrance in Sheol—no hope of a future, only a melancholy resignation (Psalm 39:4-6).

All of which makes the unlimited despair of this elegy somewhat understandable, especially when the psalmist declares that those who lie in the grave "thou rememberest no more."

To the one who never was to know the sweet companionship of "lover and friend" which had been put far from him and in the groping search for some assurance of the loving-kindness of the Lord in the "land of forgetfulness," there is apparently no redeeming ray of light or hope. Indeed, this is the only psalm which gives no hint of uplifted thought.

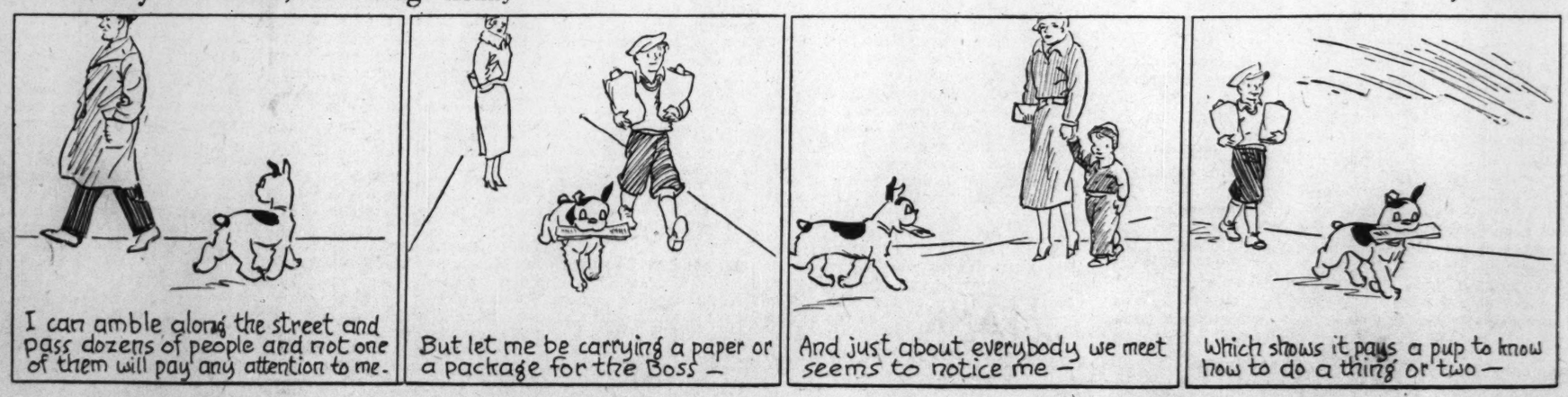
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cold Water*

By Le Pelley

There he is — putting wheels on our clubhouse
Of all things !!!
What are you doing ??
We don't want wheels on our clubhouse !
It's a marvelous idea ! Join the Doodleduck Club and see the world
If the Doodleducks want to see the world, they don't have to haul the clubhouse around —
Well — I still think it's a marvelous idea !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ability*

By Carmack


I can amble along the street and pass dozens of people and not one of them will pay any attention to me.
But let me be carrying a paper or a package for the Boss —
And just about everybody we meet seems to notice me —
Which shows it pays a pup to know how to do a thing or two —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Discovering Cousins

NOT long ago Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, came to the United States on a very unofficial mission—just a sort of holiday or outing, don't you know. Incidentally he had a week-end visit with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, and has returned to London after having received and given useful information on trade agreements, neutrality legislation and possibly other subjects.

Now Sir Robert L. Craigie, an Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and chief naval expert in the British Foreign Office, is soon to sail for American shores. Oh, no, nothing official. Not at all. The trip will be "purely personal," the announcement says, and Sir Robert will visit relatives in the United States.

In view of the various questions on which consultation between American and British statesmen would be natural and desirable, it need not be surprising if other diplomatists discover that they have cousins, uncles, aunts or nephews in Philadelphia, White Plains or Great Barrington on whom they should make a long-deferred call.

But that will be all right. For there is and has been lately a great casting about on the part of numerous American families to recall the addresses of some English relatives whom it would be proper to visit along in May this year—about coronation time, if you get what we mean.

Speaking of Reorganization—

AS NOW disclosed in an actual bill in Congress, President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of federal executive agencies seems even more sweeping than was at first indicated. At least this is so in its concentration of executive powers.

We shall have more to say on that score as the debate develops. At the moment we wish to discuss one important feature of the reorganization plan which is not sweeping enough. Under the plan the hundred or so alphabetical bureaus would be brought under twelve Cabinet departments. This, in our opinion, is one too many; we would reduce the twelve to eleven. We propose as a postscript to the President's recommendations that the Departments of War and of the Navy be merged into one Department of National Defense.

The absence of any mention of this reform in the Brownlow report suggests that it was not even considered. This is passing strange. For at one time the necessity for a single Department of National Defense had behind it a double-barreled crusade. For different reasons, both the proponents of efficiency and the peace workers insisted upon it.

As to efficiency, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler once told of a conversation he had had with John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of War in the Harding and Coolidge Administrations. Secretary Weeks gave Dr. Butler "convincing evidence" of the waste, administrative overlapping and conflict, "and indeed of the departmental antagonism," existing between army and navy. What Secretary Weeks found from his experience in the War Department is confirmed on the navy side by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's Cabinet. Welles told the same story as Weeks did.

No doubt the service men, who are almost as conservative as bankers, put down the suggestion to lay incomprehension. Neither Weeks nor Welles was a service man. We may therefore adduce one of the most distinguished soldiers in the World War, Marshal Pétain. For the sake of efficiency the Marshal after the war proposed for France the creation of a unified Ministry of National Defense.

The head of this ministry, according to the Pétain plan, would have authority (a) to co-ordinate the action of the three divisions having to do with the army, the navy and the air force as to all matters of large policy and strategy; (b) to frame plans for national defense and for all campaigns to meet special situations, keeping in close touch with scientific progress as applied to any form of military and naval action; and (c) to distribute the nation's man power and credit for the support of the three forces, to harmonize their armaments and their activities, and to give final decisions or counsel to the government on all matters of vital importance to the three military services. It would be interesting to hear an American expert answer Pétain's cogent argument.

Among peace workers labeling the department having to do with the army with the appellation "War" has never ceased to arouse objection. Not only peacemakers, but the citizenry in general, may well feel that the label is out of place, to say the least. For it is a misnomer. In 1928 the United States Government set its hand to a pledge renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Every day affords fresh evidence that the American people are determined not to get entangled in war, let alone invite it. Why, then, retain the title "War" to describe a department which the American people are determined to keep circumscribed in the service of national defense? Why not call it by its proper name? There is far more reason to change its title than there is to change that of the Interior to Conservation, as is proposed in the President's plan.

Never has there been a more favorable opportunity to press for consolidation of the two defense departments into one Department of Defense. For the first time since American government began, the administrative machinery is to be completely overhauled. The public should insist upon this emendation to the President's recommendations.

Wanted: A Policy on Sit-Downs

EVIDENCE accumulates to show that the United States would profit from a more articulate and uniform method for dealing with sit-down strikes. Governor Murphy of Michigan tolerated the sit-down strike in Flint and left to the courts any enunciation of policy toward it. Governor Hoffman of New Jersey announced that his policy would be one of intransigent opposition. Governor Cross has voiced Connecticut's opposition. New York City has just adopted a middle-of-the-road program providing for eviction of sit-downers upon the formal complaint of an owner or lessee of a building.

Confusion and disorder would seem to be an inevitable outcome of such contradictions and varieties of policy. In the absence of uniform rules, labor may launch many experimental sit-down strikes, which it might otherwise not attempt.

There are those who point out that the sit-down strike has proved less disruptive and conducive to violence than the picketing feature of the traditional strike. They also contend that the sit-down is merely a necessary, effective buttress of labor against the greater power of employers who thwart collective bargaining.

But there are other students who believe such conclusions are premature. They contend that the peacefulness of the Flint sit-downs resulted from the extreme forbearance of Governor Murphy, whose example other governors cannot be expected to follow. They further argue that the sit-down will prove an ultimate deterrent to collective bargaining, since it will create an atmosphere of hostility inimical to understanding.

Whether the sit-down is prejudicial to public safety and collective bargaining cannot be determined, perhaps, on the basis of America's short experience with it. But to invite further experience under present haphazard public policy would seem to invite a too costly manner of ascertaining its utility.

Because the sit-down would place confiscation and seizure above law, because its application comes at a time when national legislation is strongly in labor's favor, because it threatens to create new grievances in labor-employer relations, and because it tends to minority rather than majority rule, this newspaper believes the sit-down is unwise and will ultimately injure labor, employer and public.

The Administration might well exert pressure to discourage its use. This is true even though we recognize that labor may under some circumstances be goaded to extralegal action by the suppressive and unethical practices of some concerns bent on defeating unionization. Hundreds of thousands of dollars spent for espionage to betray and block labor's legal right to organize may, from labor's viewpoint, nullify the wrong of the sit-down strike. But that cannot be the position of the public or its government.

The whole situation would, of course, be disarmed if labor displayed enough statesmanship itself to outlaw the sit-down strike. Such action should, of course, be accompanied by employers abandoning practices which interfere with legitimate collective bargaining. A clearer policy, a more definite stand by government, might encourage a resort to statesmanship instead of force by labor and business men.

Pomp and Pedigree

WRITING to one of the London daily newspapers, a correspondent refers to the Royal Standard, and draws attention to "the superior appearance of an Edwardian Standard containing the long, lean, lanky lions over a Victorian one containing those podgy poodle, or pug-dog puppies." The ordinary man will probably be surprised to gather from this that the shape of these venerable beasts is not governed by the canons of heraldry. Gone are the days when the "Bear and the Ragged Staff" betokened to all who saw it the presence of the great house of Neville, and the "Red Wedge" of Chandos was recognized throughout Europe. Yet though the public use of these devices is almost over, and though the history and legend that surround them—the

> . . . old, unhappy, far-off things
> And battles long ago

are remembered only by the few, they still have an inspiration that derives from the chivalric ideal; and many a man has drawn courage or consolation from the motto above his family crest.

The peculiar boast of heraldry, the pride, namely, of family and descent, is no longer reckoned of importance. The emblems that men are now prone to wear, the badges and insignia, colored ties and colored shirts, are symbols of connection with different, and no doubt worthier, institutions; but it can certainly be said that few of these have enforced nobler rules of conduct than those which bound the "gentleman of coat-armor" in the great days of chivalry.

The Constitution, the Court and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Amendment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the controversy concerning the reformation of the United States Supreme Court, I would suggest the following:

By constitutional amendment, make the Supreme Court self-perpetuating; the new justices to be elected by a two-thirds vote of the Supreme Court, whenever a vacancy occurs.

All federal judges, both district and appellate, to be appointed by the Supreme Court by a two-thirds vote within ninety days from the occurrence of a vacancy.

The Supreme Court to compile its own rules and regulations of procedure as well as for all subordinate courts; to arrange its own docket and to pass upon such cases as may be brought before it, giving constitutional questions immediate preference, and a two-thirds vote.

Make the number of justices that seems the most desirable; forced retirement, with pay, within one year after becoming seventy years of age and within one year from the adoption of the amendment.

This plan would eliminate politics and wire pulling and give us an independent, efficient and progressive tribunal.

Butte, Mont. JOHN C. STUTZ

In Defense of Conservatism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President's Bill to reform the Federal Judiciary is of great interest not merely to Americans, but to those all over the civilized world who place principles above party loyalty, an ethical right above a merely commercial achievement, or success, and the wisdom of the "phronimos" (or man of practical wisdom) above the urge of the man swayed chiefly by considerations of political expediency and power.

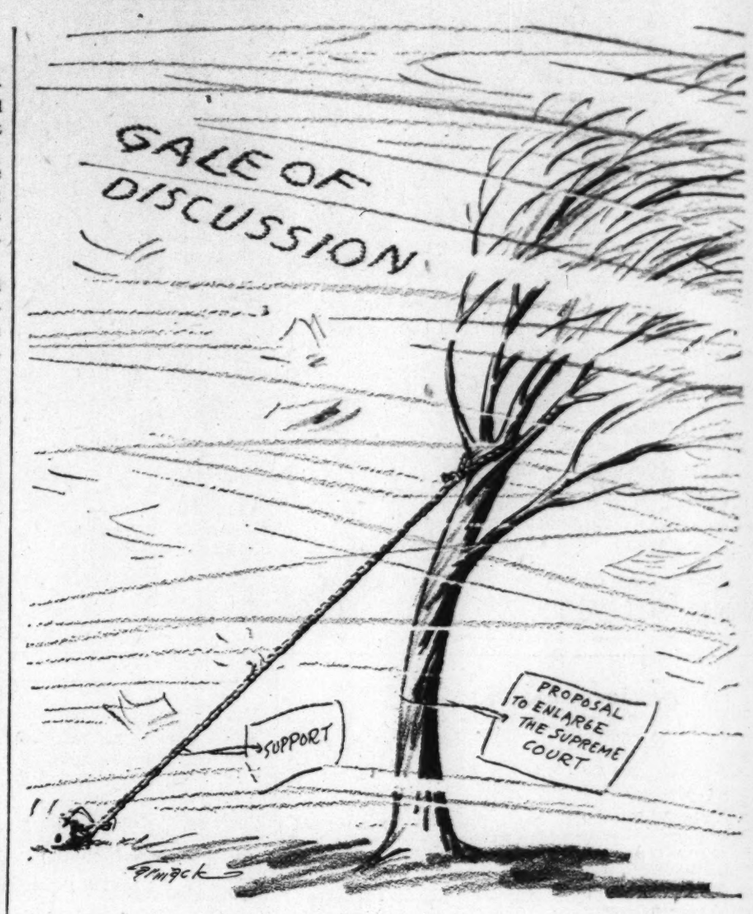
Some teachers and professors of law in this country seem to see in this prospective reform of an old and tried American institution a wise move as expedient as it is legitimate. A similar argument has been developed in this country from time to time for the abolition of the House of Lords and even by extremists of the Left Wing in Parliament of the Monarchy itself. But a traditional and loyal Conservatism is not necessarily blind, obstinate or unprogressive. It is possible to get so close up to facts as to lose a proper perspective of values. A too modern and near view of pressing conditions, loudly clamoring for amelioration, may lose that vision which alone can furnish a lasting and effectual scheme of reform.

Surely the main value and function of a Judge of the Supreme Court arises not so much from his familiarity with modern claims and necessities, localized or universal, as with the use and application of those fundamental, logical, legal and moral *a priori* forms of thought to which all reforms, temporary or permanent, necessitous or expedient, must conform, if they are to be in line with that Constitution and idealism, on which the stability, protection and progress of the United States of America is based, built and insured.

The admiration and respect so many of us feel for the Supreme Court of the United States of America as at present constituted largely resides in the unique character and unassailable position and power it enjoys. A wise, tried, enlightened and respected law-loving and law-abiding bureaucracy functioning within and for a free and progressive democracy! Such is the Supreme Court.

HAROLD BOARDMAN

St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, Eng.



Will It Survive?

"An Editorial by Lord Bryce"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorials, the comments in "Tower Views," and the cartoon "U. S. Supine Court" move me to friendly indignation.

Do you not assume too much in stating, in regard to the President's proposal to change the personnel of the Supreme Court, that "Americans don't like this new doctrine . . . Americans . . . decide to have none of it?" May I softly remind you that "Americans" did not like the New Deal, and decided to have none of it, last November. But how many Americans? Because the Republican press unanimously, and even a large number of Democratic newspapers, are opposed; because, so far, more letters and telegrams opposing have been received in Washington, does not prove or justify the sweeping statement you have made that "Americans" are against the President's plan. I particularly object to your comments about the "uncovering" of this plan.

In your reprinting, without comment, of "An Editorial by Lord Bryce" you have implied (the third paragraph) that the U. S. Supreme Court has unanimously opposed all the President's plans; that the President wishes to, and intends to appoint new justices who are "pledged" to support his plans; and further that the Senate will confirm these appointments.

That, surely, is an overdrawn picture. In the first place, many of the President's plans, as expressed in the various New Deal laws, were upheld by one or more (sometimes as many as four) of the present justices now on the Supreme Court. If the opinions of these venerable and learned dissenting justices were that many of these laws were constitutional, then can the President's freely acknowledged purpose of opening the way to a majority favorable opinion be such an "uncovering"?

Secondly, why should the Monitor, which we love and respect, seem willing to assume that the President would stoop to exact a promise or pledge from a prospective justice—that a man of Supreme Court caliber would accept a nomination on such terms—and thirdly, that the Senate would weakly approve and confirm such appointments?

Your printing of Lord Bryce's remarks, without comment, implies all of the above, and I respectfully and indignantly protest. There are many of us who are fully in support of the whole judicial reform proposal, including the Supreme Court revision. N. J. R.

Spring Lake, N. J.

"During Good Behavior"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Constitution provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall serve during "good behavior." So far as is known there is nothing that automatically renders a Justice guilty of bad behavior on reaching the age of seventy, and yet the President in evident violation of this constitutional provision attempts to put such impediments in the way of a Justice continuing to serve after seventy years of age as to amount to a prohibition by making it either so unpleasant or so ineffectual for a Justice to serve that he will be practically forced to resign.

There is, of course, no constitutional objection to an increase in the number of Supreme Court Justices, but a plan designed to increase the number of the Court only in the event Justices over seventy refuse to resign is a devious method of getting around the Constitution by preventing Justices over seventy from serving effectively, and as such seems unquestionably a violation of the Constitution.

Let us hope that the present members of the Court will not let their resentment at Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of them induce them to resign as a body, or otherwise, but rather that they will patriotically continue in office so that they may put as many monkey wrenches as possible in the Roosevelt machinery, to the end that this evil legislation may be postponed until the people and Congress may be more fully enlightened as to what is at stake.

If the Constitution is to be saved the people have got to be made to understand it. The ignorance on the subject is colossal, and if the Constitution is destroyed it will be not because the people wanted that to happen, but because they didn't realize what was involved. RAYMOND WAITE

Chicago, Ill.

Dreams or Visions?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

> And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams. (Acts 2:17)

Perhaps this sort of mixture in our Supreme Court would not be so bad as many people seem to believe. Why should not the Spirit descend as of old, and the Supreme Court be able to continue to show wisdom even though the "young men" who "see visions" be also with them?

That Great Britain seems to endorse curbing the power of the court is a great recommendation, I think. Only by curbing the power of the court can "the United States catch up with other nations in social and economic legislation," says the British press.

Americans should not be afraid to break a grand tradition to make a grander one, one that will reach even nearer to the roots of the people.

Melrose, Mass. C. H. E.

Can We Muddle Through to Peace?

Book News of the Day

NOT too often, in the tasting of current books, do foreign affairs provide one which may be "swallowed whole." Yet this may be said of Graham Hutton's IS IT PEACE? (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) which was written simply because—if any excuse be needed—he wanted to write it.

There are plenty of makers of books with a passion for accuracy. There are many—probably too many—with an intense feeling for the colorful word. The assistant editor of the London Economist is the rare combination of the two. He sacrifices neither his facts nor his phrases and selects both of them well.

This is, however, a book for the serious student. The puzzle of 1918-1937 is not to be understood by over-simplification. Thus Mr. Hutton perforce lays a succinct but powerful groundwork of general considerations in the first third of his volume. The second portion covers his "essential facts—the events in terms of treaties, etc." And from this he draws his conclusions, which leave, as any sensible man must leave, his titular question unanswered.

His major concern is with British policy. Although he surveys the broad field of international relations, he attains that unity which springs from continued consciousness of a central theme. This accounts, perhaps, for the vigor with which he criticizes Britain for the formlessness of its foreign policy during the days when Japan, Germany and Italy were breaking away from the established order. He implies that there might have been recovery from failure to deal clearly with the Manchoukuan business, or even after the refusal to close the Suez Canal and halt the Ethiopian affair. But, inasmuch as he regards the collapse of the Weimar Republic as a catastrophe of ecumenical magnitude, the inability of the British to prevent German policy from taking the form of coups d'état is presented as a final determining factor in the present muddle.

The result, he feels, is that British foreign policy has now become almost identical with defense policy. The alternatives appear essentially as vigorous opposition to a Fascist hegemony in Europe or uncompensated acquiescence to continuing demands. And he adds:

> . . . the time of reasonable certainties in Europe has been allowed to pass, and now British foreign policy has to be trimmed to cover terrible uncertainties. It is for the British people now to decide whether they will speak firmly to Italy and Germany, and organize all Europe against the two Fascist dictatorships if the latter dare to proceed with aggression; or whether they will take the easier but more sinister path.

Against such a conclusion, Mr. Hutton must face the impact of views which contend that time and sanity may contrive an intermediate solution. But such problems touch the realm of prophecy, which is a subject more for the philosopher than the historian. GX.

The Wide Horizon

Seen Through the Open Door

By T. A. Bisson
[From Foreign Policy Reports]

THE Far-Eastern situation has undergone a change remarkably similar to that of the years just preceding the Washington Conference. The difficulties confronting the continued progress of Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland have gradually increased, appearing in the same sectors as in 1919-1921. China was virtually helpless before the Japanese onslaught until 1935; during the past year, however, a new nationalist movement, again stimulated in the first instance by student demonstrations, has swept the country, strengthened its political unity, and forced an increasing measure of resistance to Japanese encroachments.

The U. S. S. R. has not only thrown up formidable defenses in eastern Siberia, but by its successful program of industrialization and agricultural collectivization has become a first-class military power, which can be attacked only at serious risk. . . .

Of late Britain has become conscious of the threat to its interests in the Far East, and is more actively seeking a way to protect them. These factors have not passed unnoted in Japan, and there is growing evidence that the Japanese public is beginning to question the wisdom of the militarists' program. In these various respects, the underlying conditions which made possible the achievement of the Washington Conference settlement in 1921 have begun to re-emerge in 1936-1937.

* * *

There are certain fundamental differences, however, between the world situation today and in 1921. The military leaders of Japan have staked their position on a program of expansion much more irrevocably than in the earlier period. . . .

Although the anti-Communist pact concluded with Germany on Nov. 25, 1936, met with a hostile reaction in many Japanese circles, its consummation represented another victory for the military clique, as did also the large increase of military-naval expenditures in the proposed budget for 1937-1938. . . .

With a considerable measure of caution and reserve, marked especially by the neutrality legislation, the United States has also been preparing for all eventualities. Fundamentally, it shows no intention of retreating from the Far East, despite Japan's successful challenge to the international agreements of the Washington Conference. Confronted with the collapse of the treaty structure in the Pacific, the American Government has continued to support the principles of the open door policy and China's territorial integrity, as embodied in the Nine-Power Treaty.

Recent developments, such as the trans-Pacific airline, have linked the United States even more closely with the Philippines and China. American technical and financial aid has been extended to China's commercial and military aviation. Philippine independence will hardly be achieved before the rising international storm has either broken or dispersed; in the meantime, the Philippine conscript army is a military arm of the United States in the Far East.

There is no sign that the United States is prepared to extend the ban on fortification of insular possessions and naval bases in the Pacific. The naval building program is proceeding rapidly, and is no longer restricted by quantitative limitations. The floating dock for the Pearl Harbor base, the emphasis on bombing planes with a long cruising radius, and American insistence on retaining large-size battleships are all indications that the naval authorities at Washington are thinking in terms of long range naval operations. These preparations can be used to enforce an international settlement of Far Eastern issues, as at the Washington Conference; they can also be used to support unilateral action in defense of American interests in China and the Philippines.

* * *

There is little possibility that the two alternatives to this middle-of-the-road course, advocated by isolationists on the one hand and internationalists on the other, will greatly affect the direction of American Far Eastern policy in the immediate future. Complete withdrawal from the Philippines before 1946 is improbable. American support of the principles of the open door policy and China's territorial integrity is too well grounded to be easily shaken. Reduction of American naval strength to conform with a policy of continental defense would necessitate reversal of the present naval building program. Yet measures such as these, unlikely as they are, would be required to give substance to the neutrality legislation as it affects the Far East.

On the other hand, the prevailing isolationist sentiment in the United States acts as a brake on any decisive international initiative by the American government directed toward preventing the spread of hostilities and the outbreak of war in the Far East. . . .

For the time being, at least, the American government is thus committed to an independent course of action which seeks to maintain the customary position of the United States in the Far East. This policy, which neither achieves real withdrawal nor takes any effective steps to prevent the outbreak of war, creates the danger that the United States will ultimately be involved in any conflict which may develop in the Pacific area.